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KILGORE SEED CO.

ANNUAL
GUIDE
1920



RED BLISS



SPAULDING ROSE

"BEST BY TEST"

OUR GENUINE
MAINE GROWN
POTATO SEED UNEXCELLED



PLANT CITY, FLA. IRISH COBBLER

WHAT AND WHEN TO PLANT IN FLORIDA

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.—Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cantaloupes, Carrots, all Clovers, Collards, Cauliflower, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Dasheen, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Onion, Onion Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Pepper, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Rye, Squash, Spinach, Tobacco, Tomatoes, Turnips, Rutabaga and Watermelons.

MARCH.—Pole, Lima, Bush and Field Beans, Benne, Bermuda and all other grasses, Broom Corn, Barley, Cabbage, Carrots, Cantaloupes, Chicken Corn, Chufas, all Clovers, Collards, Dasheen, Egg Plant, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Sweet, Field and Kaffir Corn, Pop Corn, Cucumbers, Goobers, Soja and Velvet Beans, Potatoes, Radishes, Golden and Pearl Millet, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Rape, Sorghum, Sage, Squash, Sunflower, Tomatoes, Turnips, Cow Peas, Egyptian Wheat and Watermelons.

APRIL.—Pole and Field Beans, all Grasses, Broom Corn, Cantaloupe, Cowpeas, Beggarweed, Chicken Corn, all Clovers, Chufas, Benne, Field, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Goobers, Velvet and Soja Beans, Cattail and Golden Millet, Mustard, Okra, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Radishes, Rice, Sorghum, Sunflower, Watermelon and Egyptian Wheat.

MAY.—Pole and Field Beans, Benne, Beggarweed, various Grasses, Broom Corn, Field, Chicken, Kaffir and Pop Corn, Chufas, Goobers, Velvet and Soja Beans, Millet, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pumpkins, Rice, Radishes, Sorghum, Sunflower, Okra and Egyptian Wheat.

JUNE.—Beggarweed, Chufas, various Grasses, Goobers, Egg Plant, Velvet and Soja Beans, Broom, June and Kaffir Corn, Millets, Cowpeas, Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Okra, Mustard, Sorghum, Sunflower, Turnips, Rutabagas, Collards and Egyptian Wheat.

JULY.—Beggarweed, Celery, Chufas, Egg Plant, various Grasses, Collards, Kaffir Corn, Mustard, Millets, Okra,

Cowpeas, Spanish Peanuts, Pepper, Rice, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas, all varieties Velvet Beans, and Sunflower.

AUGUST.—Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cucumber, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Egg Plant, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Grasses, Golden Millet, Pepper, Mustard, Okra, Onion Sets, Cowpeas, Radishes, Squashes, Tomatoes, Sunflower, Sorghum, Turnips and Rutabagas.

SEPTEMBER.—Bush Beans, Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collards, Cucumbers, Endive, Grasses, Kale, Lettuce, Leek, Mustard, Okra, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Irish Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Sage, Spinach, Squashes, Tomatoes, Turnips and Rutabagas.

OCTOBER.—Alfalfa, White and Burr Clover, various Grasses, Bush Beans, Barley, Beets, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Celery, Collard, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Potatoes, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch, Sage and Wheat.

NOVEMBER.—Alfalfa, Natal, Rhodes and Rye Grasses, all Clovers, Barley, Buckwheat, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Carrots, Cauliflower, Endive, Kale, Leek, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Romaine, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Oats, Vetch and Wheat.

DECEMBER.—Beets, Brussels Sprouts, Barley, Buckwheat, Cabbage, Chinese Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, all Clovers, Collards, Endive, Kale, Lettuce, Mustard, Onion Seed and Sets, Parsnips, Parsley, Garden Peas, Rye, Radishes, Rape, Spinach, Turnips, Rutabagas, Vetch, Oats and Wheat.

ARE YOU POSTED?

WHY NOT KEEP INFORMED BY READING THE BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL
FARM, CITRUS, POULTRY AND LIVE STOCK PAPERS

If you would succeed, you must acquire knowledge of your business. Following, you will find two of the best Farm, Citrus, Live Stock and Poultry Journals to be had. One published in South Florida and the other in our Sister State.

When accompanied with seed order either of the splendid and helpful farm papers can be had at half price. The Florida Grower, published at Tampa weekly, regular price \$2.00, with seed order \$1.00 per year; Southern Ruralist, published semi-monthly at Atlanta, regular price 50 cents, with seed order 25 cents per year.

NOTICE

Fertilizer prices advance since catalogue issued. Prices on this supplement take place of those listed in the catalogue.

Prices F. O. B. Plant City, Fla.
100 lb. Bags

	100 lbs.	Ton
Success Tree Grower	2.85	55.75
Success Citrus Fruiter	3.50	67.50
Success Fruit and Vine	3.00	58.75
Success Strawberry Grower	3.05	59.00
Success Strawberry Fruiter	3.30	63.50
Success Vegetable Manure	3.10	59.50
Success Cucumber Special	3.10	59.25
Success Cabbage Special	3.10	59.75
Success Lettuce Special	3.10	60.00
Success Cane and Corn	2.70	51.75
Success Cotton Special	3.10	59.75
Success Special Mixture	2.85	54.75
Success Melon Special	3.10	59.75
Success Sweet Potato Special	2.70	51.75
Success Bean Special	2.85	54.75
Success Irish Potato Special	3.10	60.25
Success Tomato Special	3.05	58.75

Should there be any decrease in prices at time order is received we will refund accordingly.

KILGORE SEED CO.
Plant City, Fla.

NOTICE

CHANGE IN PRICES

Please take notice of change in prices since catalogue was published of following items:

PEANUTS

Florida Runner No. 363—Qt., 15c; pk., 85c; bu., \$3.00;
10 bu., \$29.00.
Improved Spanish (or Valencia) No. 364—Qt., 15c; pk., 90c;
bu., \$3.50; 10 bu., \$34.00.
Small Spanish No. 365—Qt., 15c; pk., 90c; bu., \$3.50;
10 bu., \$34.00.

VELVET BEANS

Old Florida No. 405—Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.50; bu., \$5.50;
10 bu., \$54.00.
Chinese.—No. 407—Qt., 25c; pk., \$1.75; bu., \$6.50; 10 bu., \$64.00.

Above prices take the place of those listed in our Annual Guide for 1920.

Order Sheet

PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

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Important—Did you include postage for the unprepaid items? Investigate. Your order may go cheaper by Parcel Post.

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Important

We would call attention to the fact that prices listed in this catalogue are not guaranteed to hold good throughout the season. Of course, so long as the present stock lasts there will be no change, but if we find it necessary to replenish stock it is possible there would be some change, though we hope this will not be in the form of an advance.

NOTICE

Make remittance by check, money order or stamps with order and by doing this save the purchaser fee charged by Express Companies, Banks and Postal Departments for collecting and returning money.

Postage.—Don't have your order delayed or reduced by failing to add necessary postage. It will be found plainly stated above each item whether or not postpaid.

Parcel Post Weight.—During the last few months the Parcel Post weight has been extended to 70 lbs. up to and including the third zone. Harken! Many times you can get good big orders cheaper by Parcel Post than express and often

cheaper than by freight. Of course, large quantities, freight or express is cheaper, but any weight up to 48 lbs. will go just as cheap by Parcel Post as freight and cheaper if it was necessary for two roads to handle. This is also true of express, for example; we can send a bushel of beans from Plant City to Okeechobee for 65c by Parcel Post, whereas the Express rate would be 87c and freight would be \$1.04.

Our idea for dwelling on this transportation subject at such length is due to the fact that any aid to our customers in service or saving is of vital importance to us.

Parcel Post Rate.—First pound 5c, each additional pound 1c. For example: 5 pounds would be 9c. First quart 6c, each additional quart 2c, peck 20c. This rate applies to any point in Florida.

Warranting Seeds.—Realizing the importance of planting good seed, we are endeavoring to handle nothing but the very best. We exercise the greatest of care in placing our contracts, and buy practically everything from the grower direct, realizing that it is as much to our advantage to sell good seeds as it is yours to buy. We give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

PROMPTNESS

Promptness our motto. If we cannot fill your order promptly on receipt of same, we will tell you by return mail. We will not wear out your patience completely by holding your order and money until we can receive the goods, which perhaps had not been ordered when your order was received.

KILGORE'S KORNER

I am going to claim at least a part of this page, regardless of whether or not there is enough space left to complete the catalogue, and as a safety measure I am going to write my page first. And remember this is not a business page, for just all business alone grows mighty monotonous, so we will call this a little "social side shot," as this is probably the only means I will ever have to talk to all of my customers. I have come in personal contact with hundreds of them, but they are almost as numerous as the sands of Sunny Florida, which of course means I will never be able to personally know the vast majority. However, in a way I do feel that I know them by having seen their orders come in from time to time, and if I have any friends under the shining sun, I feel that my customers are my very best friends.

Sometimes I just feel as though I wanted to go out and see all of my customers, have a good chat with them, see what they are doing, how they are doing it, swap experiences and help to solve any of their farming problems that might be needed, and where pure air and quiet could be had. You may bet a fellow can get just as tired looking at seed mountains as anything else. But after all, I love my seed business, and this is evidenced by the fact that I have worked at it almost day and night for ten years, which really means I have put twenty years into ten. It is now night, and I have just looked at my watch and note that the small hand is almost straight up, but I am so interested in my "Korner" that I have no idea when I will be ready to quit, even though all the balance of the force have said their prayers, closing their day several hours ago.

Now, I want all of my friends who read this "Korner" and who are interested in me and feel that you would like to write me a line about yourself or any other subject, don't hesitate, write it, I will be delighted to receive a social letter and will answer every one of them, if I have to stay on the job so late that I will be the earliest of any of the force on the job in the morning. I am tired of reading hundreds and hundreds of business letters every day, I want some social ones mixed in.

If you have received anything that was not altogether satisfactory, write me, so that I may have a chance to investigate and rectify. Of course I am going to make a blunder once in a while on some item, we all do, and the fellow that pretends that his system and organization is so perfect that errors are an impossibility, has already made the biggest one he will ever make. I have traveled thousands of miles to study systems and conditions and never lose an opportunity

to capture anything that will add to the efficiency of my organization that will be the means of helping to satisfy a customer, for I am certainly trying to play the game fair.

The preceding paragraph tells you to write if you have any grievance, now in this paragraph I am going to ask that you write me if you have received some item of seed that produced a satisfactory crop, tell me about it, this will be an encouragement that will make me redouble my efforts to have it just a little better next time. I am only human, and, like other folk, appreciate your praise whenever merited.

By the way, since I have been permitted to use space for my "Korner," I am going to show my appreciation of this privilege by confiscating just a little more space for another department, which I am going to call "Pleased Purchasers." The idea is this: If you have had a satisfactory crop from our seed (or any other source) that you would like to pass on to your fellow man that he may be helped also, or if you have been successful with something new in the State, that you think would be of interest to others in the same pursuits, let me have your story and through this medium it will be passed to others. Let's not be selfish, it won't do any good, and I am glad to say there are mighty few but what are willing to help their neighbors by telling how some profitable crop was handled which may be an inspiration to some discouraged individual. This applies to all kinds of crops, live stock, poultry, etc.

Those making contribution to the above mentioned department will have their full name and address printed in catalogue with article. If you have received satisfactory service, seeds or supplies from us, tell me about it. An exchange of this sort should be a very helpful and interesting department, but may not be quite as large this time as it will in next catalogue on account of late start.

I will have to say good night and shut this thing off or they will need to order several extra pages to finish the catalogue, but I am going to complete my chat regardless of how many extra sheets have to be bought. Now, if I can be of any service to you, please write me just like one friend would talk to another. If you have a fine crop of anything growing, write me about it, I might want to jump in my "John Henry Ford" and visit you long enough to take a snap shot.

If you write me personally, address your letter, Kilgore's Korner, care Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Good night,

KILGORE.

PLEASED PURCHASERS

This space belongs to our customers, whereby their appreciation of our service and quality seeds and supplies may be expressed. If you have made a success of some crop over which you feel grateful, tell it to your neighbors through this medium, or if you have done something out of the ordinary with your grove, live stock or poultry, let us have it.

Bunnell, Fla., Sept. 6, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.

Gentlemen: You may perhaps remember the same name in ordering seed from your establishment from Loughman, Florida, where I also own a place. My neighbors and myself have been using your seed at Loughman for a good many years and I trust that you will have a good list of customers at Bunnell, and I am quite sure you will if they find you giving the same quality and prompt service that I have found.

You can just send the seed to Fields Realty Company.

Yours very truly,

FIELDS REALTY COMPANY.

By S. N. Field.

Webster, Fla., Sept. 5, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: Your Globe Tomato seed that I bought from you last Spring was all that could be asked, for they were fine, just as good as any Globe I ever bought anywhere. They are perfect tomatoes. If I plant any next Spring and you have that same Globe, that is the tomato that I will plant. I know a good thing when I try it.

Very respectfully,

M. C. AKINS.

Oxford, Fla., Sept. 2, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: I was well pleased with your Globe tomatoes. Shape good and no end-rot to speak of.

Yours very truly,

O. E. MARTIN.

Ocoee, Fla., Oct. 6, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Dear Sirs: Some time ago I got a letter from you in regard to the tomato seed I used last season of yours. I found them all O. K. and was very nice and smooth stock. They

fruited well and brought top prices. I won't farm any this season, but will likely order some for other parties.

Yours very truly,

W. N. SEEGAR.

Winter Haven, Fla., Sept. 8, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: The Master's Plant Setter came and have used same and find that it does wonderful work. Please send me another by first mail, as I have fifty thousand Pepper plants to set and don't see how I can do without it.

Enclosed find check to cover cost of same.

Yours,

C. B. HUGGINS.

Fruitland Park, Fla., Sept. 21, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Messrs. I am happy to say, I have yet to plant a package of seed from your house that has failed to germinate, and your prompt service I find second to none. I have been gardening now for about 60 years and I shall still continue to grow from Kilgore seeds. They are good enough for me.

Any favors I can turn to you I am at your service. Use my letter if you wish, it may help some one to good seeds.

Box 53.

Yours most truly,

G. J. BENEDICT.

Summerfield, Fla., Oct. 21, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: Yours received, and in reply will say your Globe Tomatoes were everything you claimed them to be. I had an extra good crop, can say I was highly pleased with them. Of course my crop was damaged some with the wet weather. They yielded about 200 crates to the acre. I can highly recommend you as being a reliable company. You can expect another order from me this Spring.

Very truly,

J. C. PERRY.

Palmetto, Fla., Aug. 9, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Co., Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: Last year was no test for tomatoes. As far as I was able to ascertain, your Extra Select Globe turned out very satisfactory. They were a true Globe and held up well. I expect to plant more this year.

Yours very truly,

E. G. GRIMES.

SEED BED---Start Right

Success or failure depends largely upon the individual. If you go at the matter in a hap-hazard way, failure will surely be the result. This applies to every business under the sun and most especially to tilling of the soil, for this is far the largest business in all the world. It would be far better to cultivate one acre in a thorough practical manner, than to butcher at ten acres in a slipshod way.

When preparing your seed bed, whether it be ten feet square or a hundred acres, break up the ground good and deep, thoroughly pulverizing the soil. Where seed beds are desired for starting plants, same should be thoroughly broken or dug up. Broadcast some good vegetable fertilizer containing three to five per cent ammonia at the rate of ten pounds per hundred square feet, then thoroughly mix same with the soil. After this is done it is always best to let bed stand for three

to five days, during which time your fertilizer goes through a chemical reaction, rendering the chances much less liable to destroy the vitality of your seed. When you are ready to plant your seed, if same are to be sown broadcast, take a rake and freshen up the soil, if seeds are sown in drill, of course the ground is freshened by opening the row. Do not plant any small seed over half inch deep, for if you do, some seedman is going to get a "cussing." It would be better to simply press into the soil many of the small delicate seed by the use of a light roller or board. Be sure that your seed bed is kept moist, for it does not take long for it to dry out below the seed, however, do not make it too wet, but never let it become dry, as this will ruin the germ after once started, and a poor stand if any at all will be the result.

BUSH, POLE, LIMA AND FIELD BEANS

Bush Beans

Green and Wax Podded Varieties

THREE PECKS SEED PER ACRE.

Not Prepaid.

EARLY BEANS ALWAYS BRING A BIG PRICE. OF COURSE IT IS DISCOURAGING AND DIFFICULT SOMETIMES IN TRYING TO PUT EARLY BEANS ON THE MARKET, BUT IT'S

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

WORTH TRYING FOR.

Beans are among the most important crops grown in the United States, and we believe our Florida farmers should give a little more attention to growing such varieties as Navy, New Home, Pintos and Limas for home consumption.

Culture.—Beans are one of the greatest money crops and can generally be counted on. This is a vegetable that is used North, South, East and West. The price, of course, depends upon the supply, quality and manner in which they are packed. Medium low land is best suited for this crop such as low hammock or low pine land. Beans are a quick maturing crop and are usually followed with corn or some other crop which gets the benefit of the fertilizer not taken up by the Beans. Where you desire to follow with something else plant in 5-foot rows, so that you can plant between rows before you finish harvesting beans; if, however, you do not care to follow crop, plant in 3-foot rows. The green podded are the most salable as a general rule. We only list the very best varieties for market and home use.

Spring plantings begin the first of January and continue until April. For fall crop, from middle of August until middle of October. Main crop planted on Florida East Coast, from October to December. Sow your seed in the drill, dropping a bean every 3 or 4 inches apart and cover 2 inches deep. Use from 600 pounds to ton of high grade bean or vegetable fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. Our bean seed is as near rust proof as is possible to have them, being grown in sections not affected by rust.

Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.

No. 35 (45 days). Entirely stringless and very hardy. Will stand more frost than most early varieties. A splendid all-round snap bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.

No. 36 (45 days). One of the earliest varieties, and a bean that is becoming a great favorite with the Florida truck growers. Long green pods that are entirely stringless at all stages of its growth. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.50.

Early Speckled Red Valentine.

No. 37 (46 days). Is a standard with the truckers, and one of the most prolific. Early round green-podded variety. A wonderful producer and fine shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$10.50.

Black Valentine.

No. 38 (43 days). One of the earliest round green-podded beans and a great favorite with many of the market gardeners on account of its extreme earliness. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$10.50.

Kilgore's Stringless Valentine. No. 39 (43 days). Very prolific, entirely stringless, long round green pod, finest quality. Will remain firm and tender many days after maturity. Seeds somewhat similar to Red Valentine, only considerably larger. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Longfellow. No. 40 (45 days). Superior variety of long green-podded bean. Splendid shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

Extra Early Refugee. No. 41 (48 days). A decided improvement over the old Refugee, being ten days earlier. A very popular round green bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

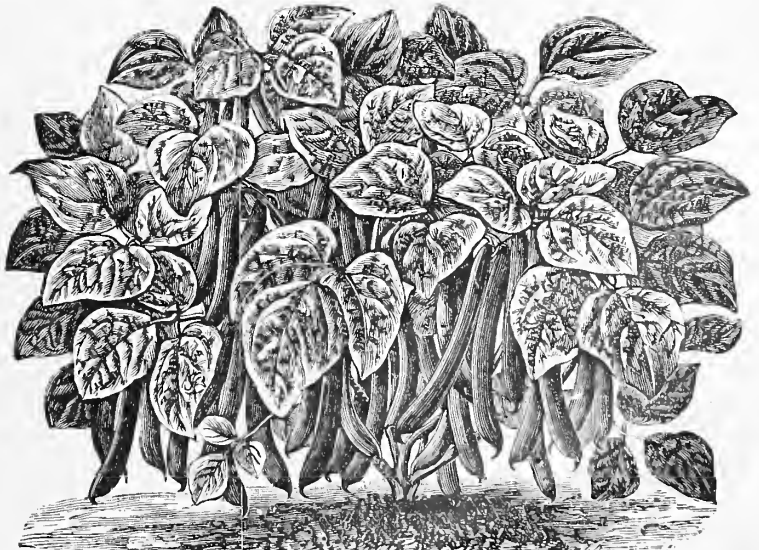
Refugee, or 1000 to 1. No. 42 (55 days). Enormously productive and splendid variety for late planting, especially for fall crop, being about two weeks later than most other varieties mentioned, but bears much longer. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.

New Davis White Wax. No. 43 (50 days). A great favorite with truckers in some sections. Productive and withstands rust better than other varieties. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax. No. 44 (48 days). Pods are a very attractive bright yellow color and a first-class shipper. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$13.50.

Hodson Wax. No. 45 (55 days). Matures a few days later than the early varieties. Pods are of a light yellow or a creamy white, long and fine quality. Very prolific and vigorous grower. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.40, bu. \$12.50.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.



1,000-to-1 or Refugee Bean

Pole Beans

PECK TO ACRE.

Kentucky Wonder, or Old Homestead.

No. 50 (60 days). One of the finest Pole Beans introduced. Long green pods, borne in clusters, very productive. Pkt. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$14.00.

Kilgore's Florida Pole Bean.

No. 51 (65 days). Productiveness and growth similar to Old Homestead. Green podded; seeds are pure white, and of the most delicious flavor. Try a few of them. There is no better Pole Bean grown. Pk. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$14.00.

Lazy Wife. No. 52 (65 days). The pods are borne in heavy clusters and is an excellent variety for snap or dry beans. Fleshy and entirely stringless. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

McCaslan Pole Bean. No. 53. Said to be one of the very best Pole types. Large, green pods, fine producer and excellent for either snap or shell beans. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.



Kentucky Wonder Pole Bean

Bush Lima Beans

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE.

Henderson's Bush Lima. No. 59 (65 days). Beans are small but a popular variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$14.00.

Fordhook Lima. No. 60 (70 days). One of the very finest dwarf varieties; large seeded and of delicious flavor. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.50, bu. \$16.50.

Old Florida Butter Bean. No. 61 (Bush) (65 days). This is very much like the Old Florida Butter Bean, only it is a bush variety, which we consider far superior to the regular Old Pole Beans, because it is earlier, more prolific and, best of all, you do not have to stick them. Pkt. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$14.

Pole Lima Beans

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE.

Dreer's Pole Lima. No. 65 (80 days). Produces very large beans. Well known and extensively planted all over the South. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.50, bu. \$13.00.

Old Florida Butter Bean. No. 66 (Pole) (75 days). Striped seeds and one of the surest for early bearing, holding up well throughout the season. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

Field Beans

PECK SEED TO ACRE.

New Home Beans. No. 70 (75 days). This is said to be one of the most prolific edible beans in existence. It is an attractive white, small of size, cooking readily with a pleasing flavor. It is of a different botanical family from other beans, being much more prolific, drouth resistant and immune to many diseases and insects that attack the common beans. While it responds to rich soil, cultivation and moisture, it will come nearer mak-

ing a crop on the desert or poor land than any crop known. On account of its quick growth and heavy croppage should be a general favorite all over America. Classed as a bush bean and not necessary to stick same. Used principally as a dry bean. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, postpaid.

Navy Beans. No. 71. The Navy Bean should become one of our staple crops, as it is one among our most important items of food, and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that this crop can be grown to perfection here in Florida.

It requires but little fertilizer, or if your soil is good it is not absolutely necessary to use any, however, a little always helps. We are sure it would pay our Florida farmers to grow this crop, if for nothing more than home use.

Surely this crop is worth every grower's consideration, as it is non-perishable, beans can be pulled when mature and threshed months later at your leisure. You can grow from 10 to 15 bushels per acre and with very little fertilizer if any. Navy beans will do well on any class of land that is adapted to growing other beans, or on soil ranging from ordinary piney woods to a muck bed. Planted from first of March until June. Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed every six inches in the drill. Will require peck of seed to the acre. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

Pinto Beans. No. 69. Known as the dry land or sandy land bean. Grown extensively in the states of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona and California. In the Texas Panhandle sandy lands, there have been produced paying crops without irrigation. Up to the present time this bean has not been tried very extensively here in Florida, but we see no reason why it could not be grown with wonderful success, if it thrives on the sandy lands of the arid West. Seed about the same size as the Navy. Plant in four-foot rows and hills six inches apart, dropping three or four seed to the hill. Plant from the first of March until June. Peck seed to acre. Pkt. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

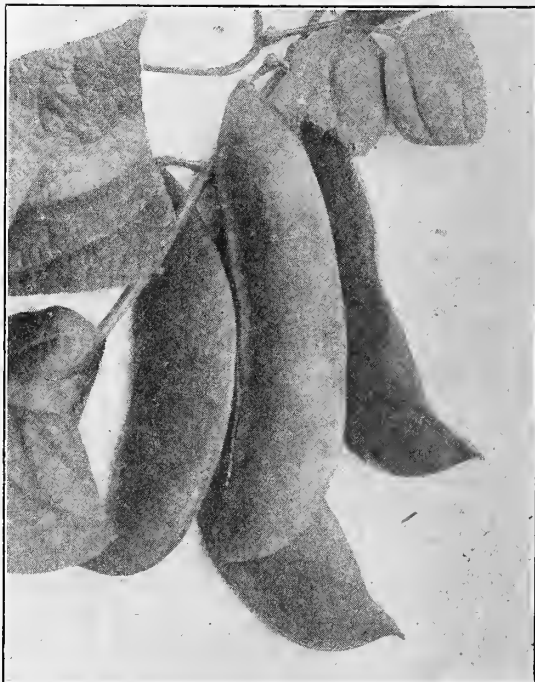
Beets

FOUR LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

BEETS ARE BEGINNING TO BE GROWN IN CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES FOR THE NORTHERN MARKET AND FREQUENTLY BRING HANDSOME RETURNS TO THE GROWER.

Soil must be good, medium moist and use from 600 to 1,200 pounds good vegetable fertilizer. Plant 4 pounds of seed per acre in rows 2 feet apart and when 3 inches high thin out to 6 inches in the row. Sow from latter part September to March.



Fordhook Bush Lima

Detroit Dark Red. No. 80 (75 days). A splendid blood red, tender and sweet; small top, uniform growth and fine round shape. Particularly desirable for market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.



Detroit Dark Red Beet

two of the very best stock feeding varieties. French Sugar is perhaps richer in sugar, but said to not be as heavy yielder. For milch cows the stock beet makes a wonderful feed and should be planted more extensively by our Florida stock people. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet. No. 88. Sow in the Fall. Winter or Spring. Stalks can be cooked and served like asparagus; makes delicious salad. Makes a fine green food for chickens and is frequently called the poultry beet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Broccoli

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

Very much like cauliflower, only taller and not so compact; same cultivation as cabbage. Can be sown in Fall, Winter or Spring.

White Cape. No. 95 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00.

Brussels Sprouts

$\frac{1}{4}$ LB. TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

Improved Long Island. No. 26 (90 days). Sow same time as cabbage and cultivate same way. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.



Brussels Sprouts

Early Blood Turnip Beet. No. 81 (75 days). A most excellent variety for either home or market garden. Deep blood red, fine shape, fine producer, early and not stringy. One of the most desirable for any use. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Lentz Improved Turnip Beet. No. 82 (75 days). This variety is planted extensively here in this State and is considered one of the standards. However, not quite as deep blood as Egyptian or Eclipse. Excellent quality and uniform size. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.



Mangel Beet

Long Smooth Blood. No. 83 (80 days). Splendid keeper and fine quality, remaining sweet and tender for a long time. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Crosby's Egyptian. No. 84 (75 days). One of the very best turnip beets; of deep blood red. If something is wanted to make a fine market appearance you cannot beat this variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Eclipse Blood Turnip. No. 85 (75 days). Small top and quick grower, and retains its blood-red color after being cooked. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Large Red Mangel Beet. No. 86. This is strictly a stock feeding beet which is used extensively through the North and West. Any farmer who has stock should grow a small acreage of Sugar Beets. A wonderful milk producer and used extensively by many dairymen throughout the country. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

White French Sugar. No. 87 (80 days). This and the Large Red Mangel are

Cabbage

6 OZ. SEED TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

ONE OF FLORIDA'S STANDARD TRUCK CROPS AND EASILY MADE.

Charleston Wakefield is one of the best all-round sharp-head sorts, and Succession, Early Summer and Flat Dutch the best flat or round-headed varieties. Where a large-headed variety such as the Succession is planted, and you desire to produce only a medium size head, crowd them in the drill, and this will give you a better size for the market than when too large. Cabbage should be planted on good, moist soil and use 1,200 pounds to ton of high grade fertilizer.

Use a regular Cabbage crate to ship in and pack as near a hundred pounds to the crate as possible.

CABBAGE—(Continued).

Culture.—Cabbage is a gross feeder, and therefore you must make your soil rich. They are sown here almost every month in the year, but the main crop is sown from August until November. Sow the seed thinly in seed beds, and be sure not to have the soil as rich as field to which you are going to transplant. For early varieties set in rows 2½ feet apart and 14 inches in the drill. The later sorts, being larger, should be set in 3-foot rows and 18 inches apart in the drill. We do not handle a pound of anything except genuine American grown seed, produced by one of the most reliable and time tried growers on Long Island. There is no country in the world that excels Long Island for growing cabbage, and you will make no mistake in planting our seed, for they are as good as money can buy.

Henderson's Early Summer. No. 100 (100 days). One of the most popular, earliest large with slightly round shaped head. Planted very extensively by many of the large market gardeners. Pkg. 16c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Henderson's Succession.

No. 101 (100 days). Largely planted at Coleman and other heavy cabbage growing sections. Has been for years one of the standards for the market gardeners, and cannot be beaten for a general market crop. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Large Charleston Wakefield.

No. 102 (90 days). This variety is all that can be desired where a pointed headed cabbage is wanted. It is an old standard. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Early Drum Head. No. 103. A

splendid early round, hard heading variety and most excellent quality. Not too large, but a fine medium size. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Long Island Wakefield.

No. 104 (87 days). Perhaps a little larger and also a little earlier than the Charleston Wakefield. Good hard header and preferred by many to the Charleston. One of the very best of the Wakefield family. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Florida Sure Header. No. 105 (110 days). Just

as the name suggests, it is truly a sure header of the finest quality and medium early. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Selected Earliest Jersey Wakefield. No. 106. (85 days).

The very earliest of the Wakefields. Too well known to need any introduction. There is nothing that can surpass it for the early market or family garden. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 107 (100 days). An old-time standard, well known by all growers of cabbage. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

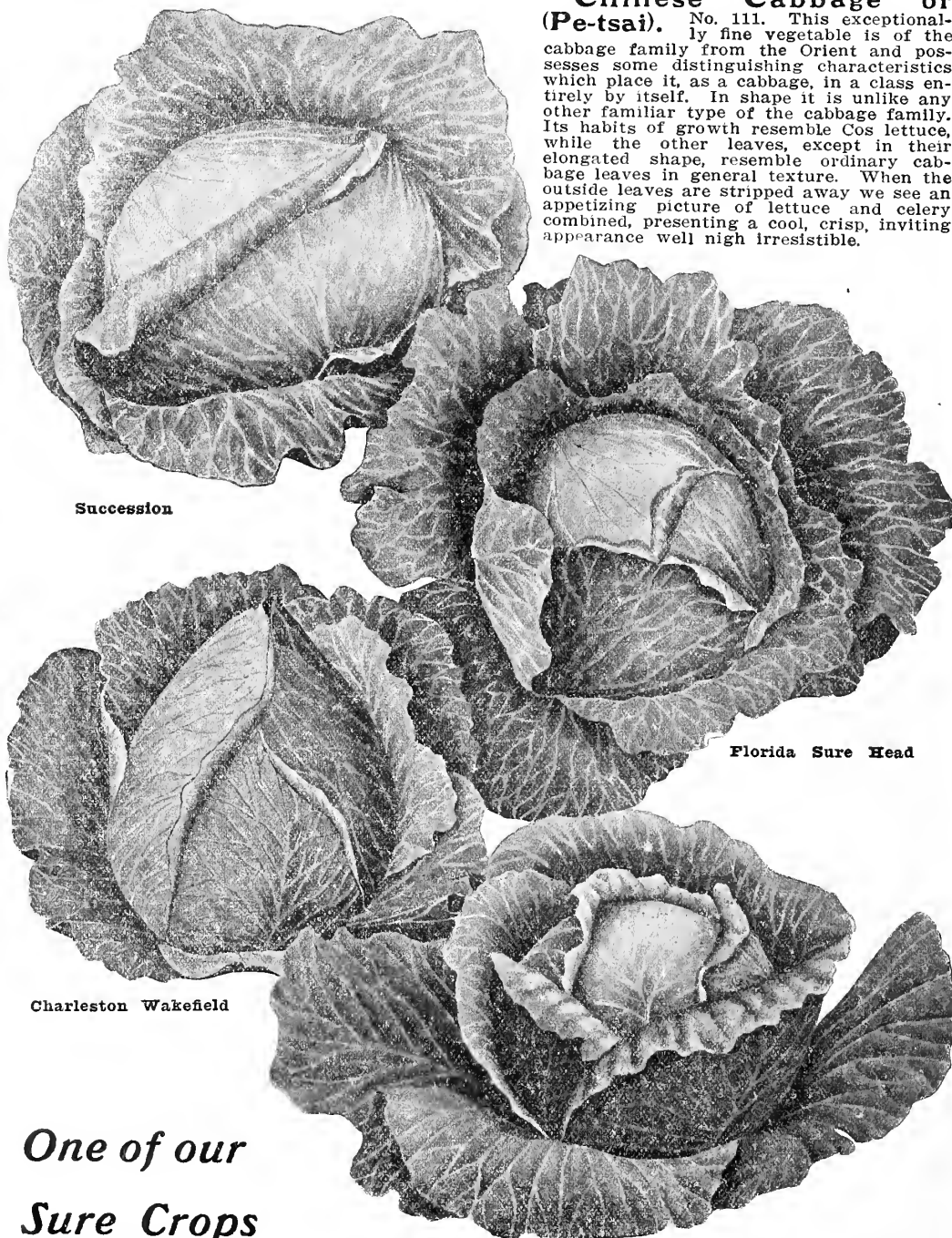
All Head Early. No. 108 (95 days). One that is well named, as it has very few outer leaves. Early flat head and of quality indeed hard to beat. Said to be somewhat earlier than the Early Summer. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.50, 10 lbs. \$24.00.

Copenhagen Market. No. 109 (100 days). One of the very earliest large flat head varieties; matures with Charleston Wakefield. Seed imported from Denmark. Pkg. 15c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$48.00.

Red Ball. No. 110. One of the best heading medium size red varieties. Used extensively for pickling and slaw. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Chinese Cabbage or (Pe-tsai). No. 111. This exceptional-

ly fine vegetable is of the cabbage family from the Orient and possesses some distinguishing characteristics which place it, as a cabbage, in a class entirely by itself. In shape it is unlike any other familiar type of the cabbage family. Its habits of growth resemble Cos lettuce, while the other leaves, except in their elongated shape, resemble ordinary cabbage leaves in general texture. When the outside leaves are stripped away we see an appetizing picture of lettuce and celery combined, presenting a cool, crisp, inviting appearance well nigh irresistible.



*One of our
Sure Crops*

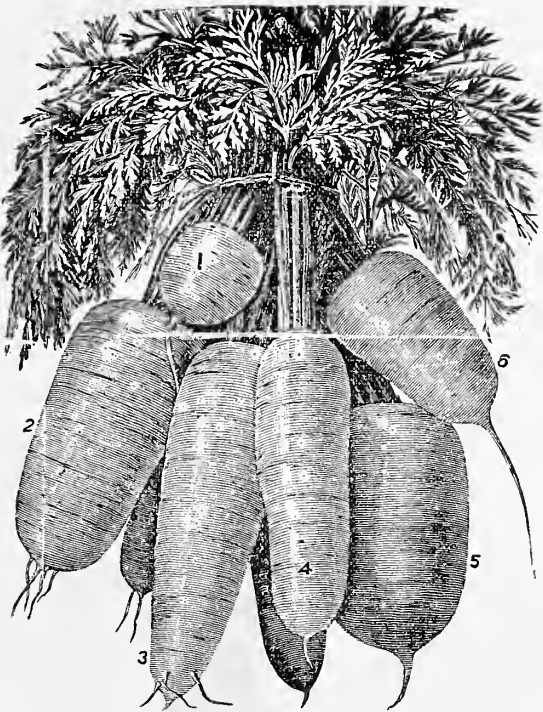
Early Summer



Chinese Cabbage

Shredded and served raw, it outclasses the finest cabbage slaw, or with dressing the best raw cabbage salad; its tenderness and mild flavor makes it peculiarly appetizing. It may also enter into a combination salad, by stripping the leaves from the central stalks and cutting up the stalks as with celery, for which it makes an excellent substitute. The stalks, when stripped, appear like celery and will be eaten with an equal zest. When cooked in any of the ways in which ordinary cabbage is used, it not only equals, but, in some respects, surpasses the latter.

The culture is the same as for cabbage. The seed should be sown any time from July to February, half-inch deep in rows 3 feet apart. When the plants are 3 to 4 inches high thin out to 10 inches apart. Cultivate well and when large enough they should be blanched by earthing up and tying closely with burlap. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.50.



Carrots

Carrots Postpaid.

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE.

Culture.—Sow in good rich soil, deeply worked in drills eighteen inches apart and cover seed half inch deep. When

two inches high thin out to four inches apart. Carrots can be planted in Florida from August to March.

Oxheart. No. 115 (90 days). Short, thick-formed variety, and of first class quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

White Belgium. No. 116 (90 days). A very large white sort, used principally for feeding stock. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Improved Long Orange. No. 117 (90 days). Makes long, smooth, tapering roots of deep orange color. Fine for table use or stock feeding. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Half Long Danver. No. 118 (90 days). Very productive sort, and one that is suited to almost all kinds of soils. Roots smooth and handsome. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Chatenay. No. 119 (85 days). Quality and productiveness the strong points of this particular variety. Uniform, smooth, sweet and tender. Rather thick and on the half long order. A fine shipper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Celery

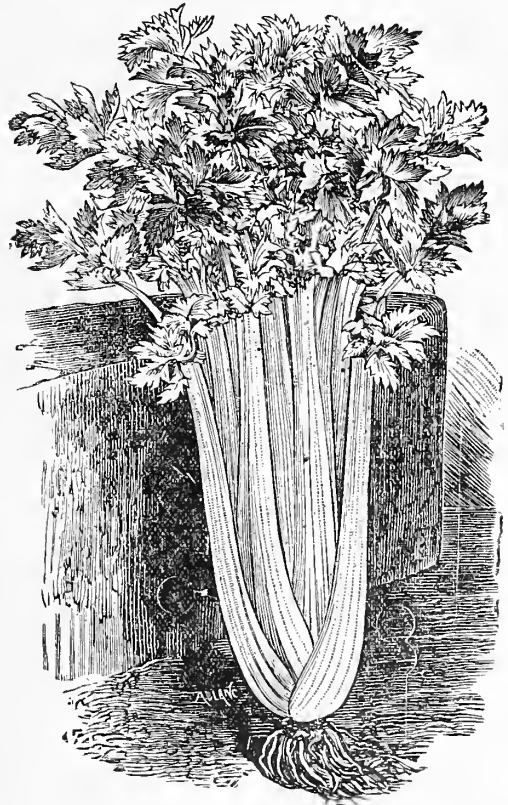
Our French Grown Stock Has No Superior.

6 OZ. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

CELERY IS ONE OF FLORIDA'S BIG MONEY CROPS. OF COURSE IT DOES NOT PAY EVERY TIME. BUT ONE GOOD CROP MAKES UP FOR MANY OF THE UNPROFITABLE KIND.

Culture.—First sowings are made in July in protected beds and continued until November. To grow fine celery you must



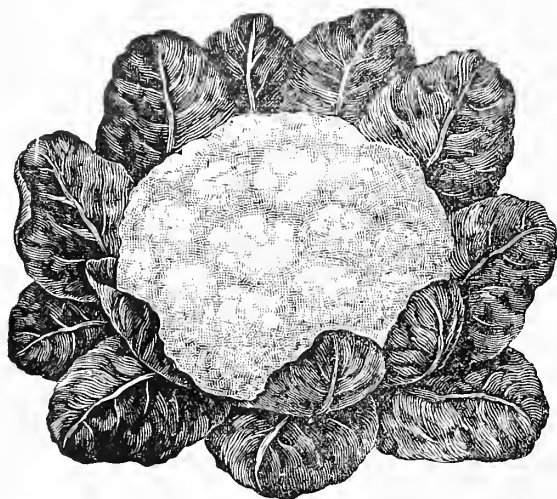
Celery.

have moist land and highly fertilized. Some of the most successful celery growers use from one to two tons of fertilizer per acre. When plants are about 4 inches high set in double rows 6x10 inches or beds 2 feet wide and 30 inches apart. One ton high grade fertilizer should be applied ten days before the plants are set, and second application one month after setting, and then 200 pounds of nitrate of soda every ten days until celery is ready to board for blanching.

CELERY—(Continued).

Golden Self Blanching. No. 27 (150 days). This is the most popular with all Southern market gardeners, and is far superior to all other sorts. Compact in growth, large stalks, and a beautiful rich golden yellow. Crisp and tender and free from stringiness. Our Golden Self-Blanching Celery Seed is grown for us in France by the originator, and can be depended upon for great purity and exceeding fine quality. We do not recommend the American grown stock, as it usually proves very unsatisfactory for a marketing variety, being pithy and thoroughly unreliable in most cases. Pkg. 25c, oz. 75c, ¼ lb. \$2.25, lb. \$8.00.

White Plume. No. 28 (160 days). This is a magnificent type of the American grown celery. It is a white celery, whereas the Golden Self-Blanching is yellow. White Plume bleaches naturally without being boarded, and is a splendid variety for home use, but we do not recommend it for a marketing variety. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75.



Henderson's Snowball Cauliflower

Cauliflower**4 OZ. SEED TO ACRE.**

Postpaid.

CAULIFLOWER GROWING FOR THE MARKETS IS CONFINED TO ONLY A FEW SECTIONS OF THE STATE. BUT A CROP THAT USUALLY GIVES GOOD RETURNS.

Culture.—Cauliflower, like cabbage, needs very rich soil and plenty of moisture. On account of the price of seed, we recommend starting plants in beds, where they can be taken care of. Cultivation same as cabbage. Just as soon as there is any appearance of heading draw the outer leaves over the head and tie with soft string or use toothpicks to pin same.

We handle the very finest imported European grown strain of the Early Snowball and are confident that there is no better that comes into the United States.

Henderson's Early Snowball. No. 72 (105 days). Beyond any question the best variety that can be planted here in Florida for the market. Pkg. 25c, oz. \$1.75, ¼ lb. \$5.50, lb. \$20.00.

Autumn Giant. No. 73. A valuable home variety. Heads large and white, remaining a long time fit for use. Pkg. 10c, oz. 50c, ¼ lb. \$1.75, lb. \$6.00.

Collards**¼ LB. SEED PER ACRE.**

Postpaid.

Culture.—About the same as cabbage, only set the plants a little further apart. Can be planted almost every month in the year, and should be in every family garden, as it will furnish you an abundance of splendid greens when everything else is gone.

Collards will also make fine green feed for your chickens and cows.

True Georgia Whitehead. No. 128. A well known variety. The kind generally used throughout the South. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Cabbage Collard. No. 129. Frequently heads up like cabbage, making a compact white head. In many cases preferred to cabbage. Aside from the close bunching habit and resemblance to cabbage it is like the Old Georgia Collard. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

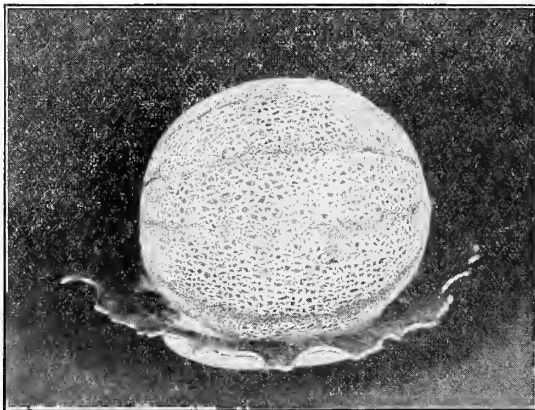
Cantaloupes**POUND SEED PER ACRE.**

Postpaid.

IN FEW SECTIONS OF THE STATE THIS IS AMONG THE CHIEF EARLY SPRING MONEY MAKERS.

Our Cantaloupe seed are grown at Rocky Ford, which, of course, is the cradle of the cantaloupe. Our grower ranks among the very highest class growers, producing some of the best seed in the entire country.

Culture.—Should have rather high, light soil and planted in hills 6 by 6 feet, dropping 8 to 10 seed to each hill. Place your fertilizer in the hill and make second application when the vines start to run. Thin out to two plants to the hill when same are four inches high.



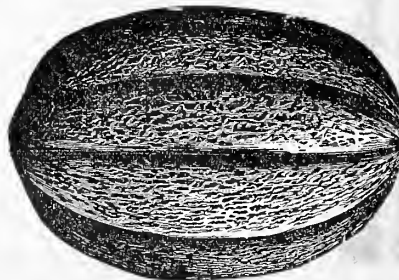
Rocky Ford Cantaloupe

Rocky Ford. No. 132 (90 days). This is a rust resistant strain of the Pollock or Eden Gem, and beyond question one of the very best cantaloupes that ever grew in this or any other State for the market or home use. Thick, fine flavored, salmon tinted meat, and considered one of the very best types of Rocky Ford. Ninety per cent of the leading cantaloupe growers at Rocky Ford are growing this strain, shipping in solid train loads to their Northern and Eastern trade. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Early Hackensack. No. 133 (95 days). A splendid early variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Banana Cantaloupe. No. 134 (95 days). Fine quality, grows from 15 to 25 inches long and is of a most delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Honey Dew Cantaloupe. No. 135 (100 days). The Honey Dew averages from 7 to 10 pounds, smooth cream color, with thick flesh which is a sort of transparent greenish tinged with white. Very sweet and fine flavored. The Honey Dew melon is pulled while still a little green and shipped without ice to market and then offered for sale when prime. It is a large, handsome fruit, oblong in shape. Will ripen up, similar to the Banana, after being pulled. Having a very tough rind makes it a splendid shipper and good keeper. In describing



Old Georgia Muskmelon

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.

ing this melon one grower says: "It has the sweetness of honey and the freshness of the morning dew." These melons have sold in the Eastern and Western markets as high as one dollar each. Florida with her earliness, should grow some of the dollar kind. Pkg. 10c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Old Georgia M^oskmelon. No. 136. This is the old-timer, which grows large, meaty, fine flavor and a general favorite through the South for fifty years. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Promptness has been one of the chief factors in the development of our business. We fill orders promptly, we will advise you promptly by return mail, won't keep you in suspense a minute.

Sweet Corn

PECK SEED PER ACRE.

Not Prepaid.

SWEET CORN PUT ON THE MARKET EARLY CERTAINLY BRINGS HANDSOME RETURNS. TRY AN EARLY PATCH. EASILY GROWN. REQUIRES ONLY SMALL AMOUNT OF LABOR. IF YOU GET IT ON MARKET EARLY FINANCIAL RESULTS ARE SURE.

Do not plant the Extra Early sorts, for they never amount to anything—only time and labor wasted. Any of the varieties we list as roasting ears or sweet corn will give entire satisfaction to the most critical growers.

Culture.—Plant in well fertilized rows 3 feet apart and a hill every 18 inches in the drill; leave one and two stalks to the place. When about knee high apply about 200 pounds nitrate of soda and same amount again when corn begins to silk and tassel. This will not only give you almost twice the yield, but bring your crop to maturity ten days earlier. For the bud-worm use equal parts of tobacco dust and sulphur, dropping a little in the bud. Ship in celery crates, 6 or 8 dozen to the package. Earliest plantings are made from 1st of January until March.

Stowell's Evergreen. No. 140 (75 days). This is the best variety that has ever been planted in Florida or any other state for all purposes. Ears large and well filled, cob slender, with long, deep grains, and of finest quality. This variety will stay tender for many days after it is in roasting ears. We have the finest variety of Stowell's Evergreen that is obtainable. Pkg. 10c, qt. 30c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00.

Country Gentleman. No. 141 (70 days). This is a very superior variety of sugar corn. Comes in just a little ahead of Stowell's. Rows being zig-zag, makes it much harder for worms to destroy or work in, consequently is troubled less by them than the straight rowed corn. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.15, bu. \$7.50.

Florida Roasting Ears. No. 142 (80 days). Not a sweet corn, but preferred by many to the sugar sorts on account of the size. Ears twice as large as ordinary sugar corn, and makes splendid table corn of superior quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Adam's Early. No. 143 (60 days). Not a sweet corn, but usually classed as one. Very early, about ten days ahead of Country Gentleman, and grown extensively for the market. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00.

Golden Bantam. No. 144. Exceptionally fine quality, early, golden yellow grain, sweet and tender. Ears are eight-rowed, flavor exceedingly rich and delicious. Pkg. 10c, qt. 35c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

If our customers will kindly use the variety numbers when making out their orders, we will appreciate it—and this also facilitates the filling of orders.

Cucumber

2 LBS. SEED TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

THE CUCUMBER IS THE MOST EXTENSIVELY PLANTED CROP, AND CAN BE HANDLED WITH LESS LABOR THAN ALMOST ANY OTHER AND ONE TON SELLING THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS TO OUR FLORIDA GROWERS EACH SPRING.

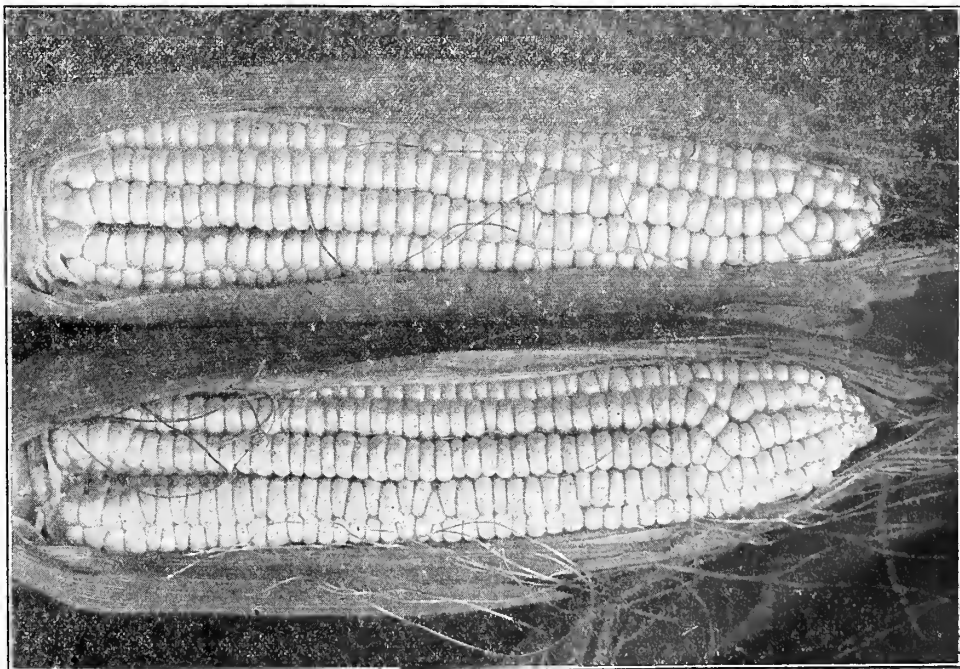
Our superior strain of Northern grown Cucumber seed can not be excelled. Same is grown under irrigation, where the seed crop can mature perfectly regardless of the uncertain dry seasons. This insures fine, plump seed, with high germinating power, rendering chances much more certain of a perfect and good crop. This is another of the very best money crops. Low black, or medium low soil or muck land is perhaps the best for growing cucumbers. The early cukes are the ones that bring the money. And to get them early you must figure on protecting them from the possible frost. This vegetable is very sensitive to cold, and sometimes the slightest frost will ruin the crop.

Culture.—Make rows 4 feet apart and have the hill 2 feet in the drill, dropping 6 or 8 seed in each hill. Sometimes it is very difficult to get up a stand early if the ground is wet and cold, as the seed will rot before they germinate. Frequently two or three plantings have to be made to get a stand early. This crop is very subject to blight and we would advise spraying with Bordeaux Mixture, with 2 pounds arsenate of lead added to each 50 gallons, and spray once a week from the time they are 3 weeks old until they begin to fruit. The Bordeaux Mixture will help materially to keep off the rust or blight and the arsenate of lead will kill the worms. For spring, plant from January until April; for fall, August until October. Seed grown on alfalfa sod in sections where there is no blight or rust. All varieties shown are popular sorts. For lice use Black Leaf "40," it will kill them.

Early Florida. No. 148 (63 days). We have seen this variety tried out for the past three years and pronounce it one of the very best that can be planted for the Northern markets. Splendid shape, not being real sharp on the ends like some other varieties; intensely green, making it an exceedingly desirable marketable sort. Try the Early Florida with absolute assurance that you cannot be disappointed in this particular cucumber. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

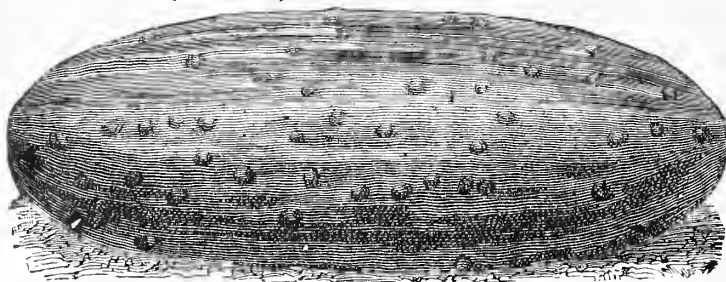
Henderson's Perfected White Spine. No. 149 (65 days). A standard for years, and makes fine market appearance, holding its color well after reaching the distant market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.



Stowell's Evergreen Sweet Corn

CUCUMBERS—(Continued).



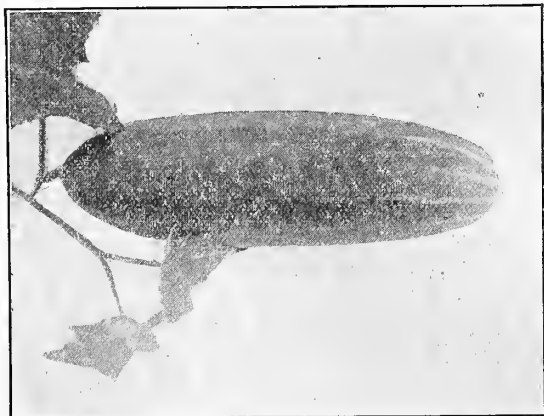
Henderson's Perfected White Spine Cucumber

Davis Perfect. No. 150 (68 days). One of splendid quality and very popular. For shape and color it is unequalled. Grows 8 to 10 inches long, dark glossy green color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Early Fortune. No. 151 (65 days). A great favorite with truck growers throughout Florida. One that holds its dark green color a long time after reaching the Northern markets, going to the market looking fresh and plump. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Klondyke. No. 152 (65 days). This has become a well known variety, which originated in the famous Rocky Ford district. It is very early and of desirable shape. Retains color well, making it one of the most profitable varieties for shipping to the Northern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Northern Market. No. 153 (60 days). We desire to call attention to this special variety, as our aim is to ever put forth our very best efforts to get the best obtainable for our customers, for if we can give them something that will satisfy by making them money, the rest is easily figured. Northern Market is a new strain brought out within the last two or three years and tried out sufficiently to demonstrate its superiority as being one of the very best White Spine types on the list. Being larger, longer, more attractive market color than any of the other White Spine sorts. As a shipper there is absolutely nothing better and unhesitatingly we recommend it most highly to our customers, feeling confident our Northern Market will give fine account of itself once tried. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$11.00.



Northern Market Cucumber

Extra Early Improved White Spine. No. 154 (65 days). The most popular and for general use, one of the best. This strain is planted extensively for the Northern market. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

Improved Arlington White Spine. No. 155 (65 days). One of the most perfect in shape, size, color and quality. One that is very popular with the market gardeners. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Improved Long Green. No. 156 (65 days). An excellent all round cucumber. It grows 8 to 10 inches long; dark green, firm and crisp. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$7.50.

Chicago Pickling Cucumber.

No. 157 (65 days). This is one of the very best pickling varieties. Small, green, slender and enormously productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

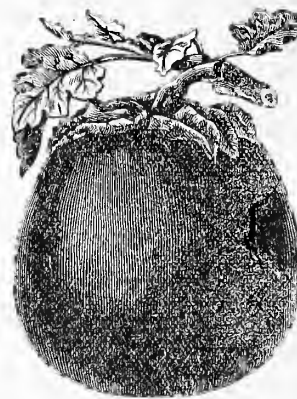
Egg Plant

$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ LB. SEED TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

EGG PLANT. A CROP THAT RARELY EVER FAILS TO PAY WELL WHEN PROPERLY HANDLED.

Culture.—Light hammock land is the best for this crop, or any sandy loam may be well adapted to Eggplants. The heavy, dark, low soils are not good for this crop. This is rather a difficult vegetable to grow if one does not understand the handling of same, but it is very profitable. It is very hard to get the seed to germinate if the ground is wet and cold, and for this reason many Manatee county truckers make their plantings October and November before the ground becomes so cold. Plants are carried through the winter in protected beds, which gives them good, healthy, strong plants to set just as soon as the danger of frost is over. For the Fall crop plant in June and July in seed beds or in the open field, where they are to remain. But where planted in the open the plants will need some protection from the sun, which is a little too much for them at this season of the year. A great many use palmetto fans stuck slanting on the south side of the hill, which will keep the sun from striking them full force. When planting in the open field use one-half pound seed per acre, and where planted in seed bed use one-quarter pound. Have rows 5 feet apart and 3 feet between the plants. Use from 1,200 pounds to one ton high grade fertilizer per acre. It is a splendid plan to spray with Bordeaux Mixture every ten days from the time plants have four or five leaves, as there is no plant more subject to blight than this. If the crop is attacked by worms, add two or three pounds of arsenate of lead to each 50 gallons of Bordeaux



Black Beauty Eggplant

New Jersey Improved Purple Thornless.

No. 160 (120 days). A standard and very popular variety, somewhat similar to the New York Purple, and is one of the very best that can be planted by the Southern truckers. Large fruits, attractive and the very best shipper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.

Black Beauty.

No. 161 (115 days). Ten days to two weeks earlier than any other large variety. Fruit develops quickly; thick, lustrous, purplish black and of the finest quality. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

New York Improved Purple Spineless.

No. 162 (120 days). Very large, with glossy, smooth, deep purple skin. Popular with market gardeners. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00.

Florida High Bush. No. 163 (120 days). A heavy yielder, and owing to its upright growth, does not get bruised or affected by wet weather as easily as other varieties. A great variety with many shippers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.25.

New Orleans Market. No. 164 (110 days). This is a high bush variety, but fruit is said to be somewhat larger than the Florida High Bush. Oval in shape and a dark purple color. Very productive. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

California Tree. No. 165 (112 days). The California Tree is one of the best high bush types, with the quality, color, productiveness and market appearance. Becoming quite popular with many of our Florida truckers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Zephyrhills, Fla., Sept. 19, 1919.
Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Fla.

Gentlemen: Your seed germinates the best of any we have had, especially the cauliflower seed, which is the only cauliflower seed we ever got here that all grew.

Yours truly,

H. Q. WARD, Nurseryman.

Endive

OUNCE TO 50 FT. DRILL.

Postpaid.

Plant from August to February in drills 15 inches apart, and thin out to eight inches apart in the row.

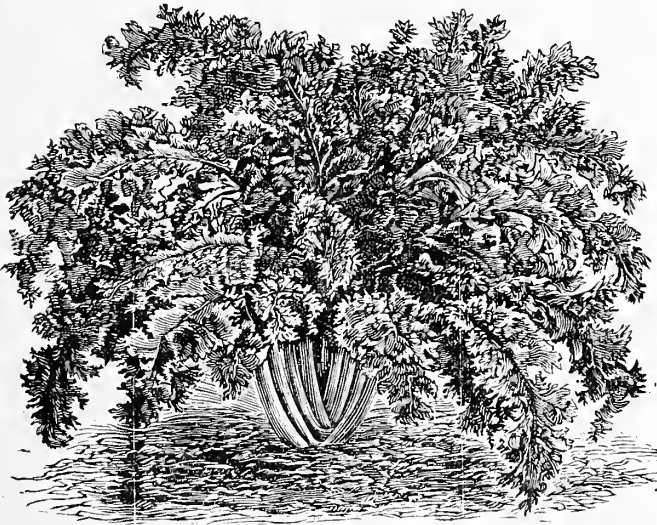
Green Curled. No. 29. Hardest variety and most desirable for home use or market garden. Deep green leaves, beautifully curled and easily blanched. Pkt. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Kale

OUNCE TO 50 FT. DRILL.

Postpaid.

Green Curled Scotch. No. 30. This is about the best variety that can be planted here. Sow from August until December in drills 20 inches apart. Give plenty of cultivation and you will have an abundance of greens. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.85.



Kale

Kohl Rabi

OUNCE TO 50 FT. DRILL.

Postpaid.

Plant and cultivate like cabbage. Sow in drills 18 inches apart, thinning out to 8 inches in the row.

White Vienna. No. 74. Clear, white flesh, short smooth leaves, fine quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, lb. \$2.50.

Leek

OUNCE SEED TO 75 FT. DRILL.

Postpaid.

Leek. No. 75. Sow in fall, winter or spring in good rich soil half-inch deep. When 6 or 8 inches high transplant to rows 1 foot apart and 4 inches in the drill. Leek is considered much superior to onions for seasoning. One ounce will sow 75 feet of drill. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

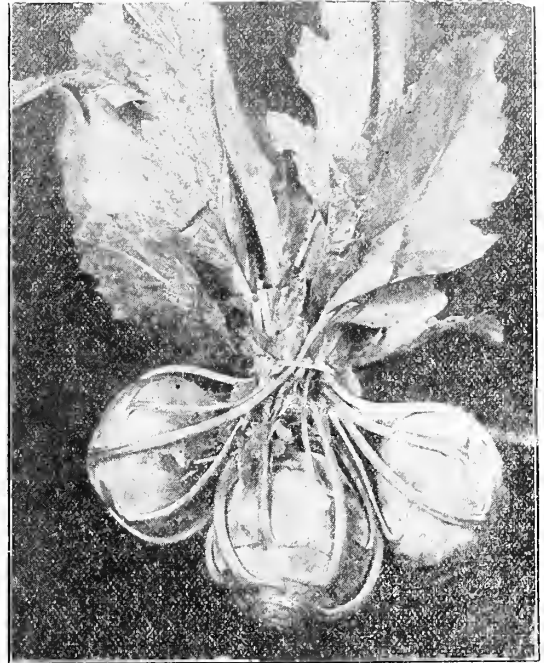
Lettuce

POUND SEED TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

ONE OF FLORIDA'S BIGGEST TRUCK CROPS AND ONE THAT SOMETIMES MAKES YOU RICH OVER NIGHT. A VEGETABLE THAT IS USED IN EVERY CORNER OF THE UNITED STATES.

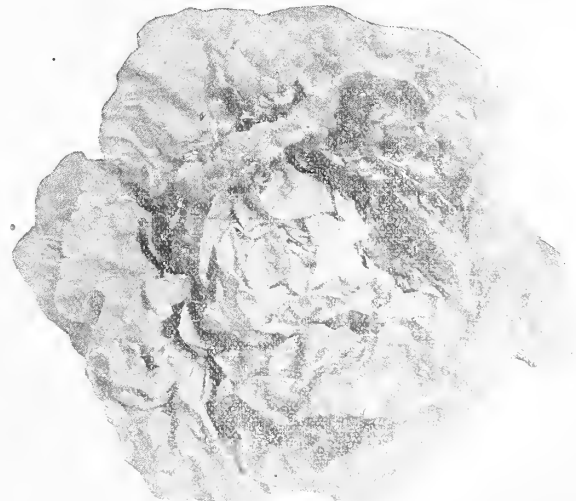
We have one of the very finest strains of the Big Boston that it is possible to obtain. For the last few seasons there has been no little complaint in regard to getting the early sowing to germinate and which frequently meant a delay of



Kohl Rabi

at least two weeks in the crop, which in many cases meant unestimable loss to the grower, especially so where there was a ready market at good prices for the early lettuce. This is one of the points we are going to pay special attention to, making thorough tests as to the germination, which should insure our customers against a delayed crop on account of seed failing to germinate. Buy your lettuce seed from us—there is no letter.

Culture.—First sowings are made 1st of September and continue until December. Low, damp, light or dark soil is suited for this crop. Lettuce must be grown rapidly in order to give it size, tenderness, crispness and quality. Therefore, your land must be highly fertilized and of moist nature. Broadcast the seed on good moist beds that have been thoroughly prepared, and use light roller to press them into the soil or rake the seed in lightly. Ants are the greatest pest to the seed beds; in fact, if some means of keeping them away is not resorted to you cannot raise a seed bed. A great many who have water, cut little ditches all around the beds and keep them filled with water until the seed germinates and others keep damp sacks over the beds with dirt around on the edges of the sacks, which is very good. Be sure that your seed beds are kept thoroughly moist at all times after the seed are planted.



Big Boston Lettuce

Big Boston. No. 176 (75 days). This is the most popular variety; in fact, it is grown almost exclusively in the State. It is a large, round firm headed. Our strain of Big Boston Lettuce is second to none. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

LETTUCE—(Continued).

Florida Special. No. 177 (75 days). This is also a splendid all round variety for home use, or fine shipper. Florida Special is a new variety, seems especially adapted to our Florida conditions. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Black Seeded Simpson. No. 178 (80 days). One of the very best that can be planted when it is too warm to grow the heading sorts. Does not make much head. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$9.00.

Romaine or White Paris Cos. No. 179 (70 days). This variety has given perfect satisfaction throughout the State where Romaine has been planted. White Paris, without question, is one of the best yet introduced. Many of the best truckers are planting Romaine instead of Lettuce. It most always brings good prices in the markets and withstands both cold and heat better than lettuce. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Mustard

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE.
Postpaid.

GOOD GREEN FOOD FOR YOUR POULTRY AS WELL AS TABLE USE.

Culture.—Mustard will come in quicker than any other sort of greens. Sow in good, rich garden soil and have drills 16 inches apart.

Southern Giant Curled. No. 183. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

New Chinese Smooth Leaf. No. 184. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

**Okra**

8 LBS. SEED TO ACRE.
Postpaid.

OKRA IS A SPLENDID PAYING CROP AND ONE THAT IS ALMOST LIMITLESS IN ITS PRODUCTIVE PERIOD.

Culture.—Okra can be planted any time from February until September. This is a warm weather plant, and will not do much until the ground becomes warm. In fact, the seeds are hard to germinate when the ground is cold. Can be planted in almost any kind of soil. You do not get big money out of an okra crop at any one time, but it continues to bear for several months, and after all, we consider it one of the easiest and safest little money crops that can be planted. Have rows three feet apart and sow thinly in the drill, and when three or four inches high thin out to one stalk every ten inches. Okra should be cut every second day. If this is not done some of the pods become too hard, and besides it stops young plants from bearing.

The best way in which to ship is in six-basket tomato carriers. Take a piece of wrapping or newspaper large enough to cover bottom and sides and place in basket, leaving enough to cover top. Fill basket perfectly full and then bring the paper over and stick in edge of basket.

Perkins Mammoth Podded Long Green.

No. 186 (45 days). This is the best variety for marketing. In fact, used almost exclusively by market gardeners. Pods

long, slender, intense green and remains tender longer than any other sort. We secure this strain direct from Mr. Perkins, the originator. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.



White Velvet. No. 187 (50 days). Well known variety. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c, lb. 55c, 10 lbs. \$5.00.

Florida Dwarf Favorite.

No. 188 (45 days). This is a new introduction. Dwarf variety with long slender pods which are not as intensely green as Perkins Long Green. We believe this variety will become very popular, due to the fact that a dwarf variety producing long, slender pods is what many of the growers will want. Oz. 5c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 65c, 10 lbs. \$6.00.

Onions

3 to 5 LBS. SEED TO ACRE.
Postpaid.

THE ONION IS ONE ITEM OF FOOD USED THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE DAYS IN THE YEAR. FLORIDA SHOULD BE PRODUCING MORE OF THIS IMPORTANT ARTICLE OF FOOD.

The Onion crop is among the best Fall crops, and perhaps one of the safest. Onions are unlike many other truck crops, you do not have to dispose of it same day harvested, but it can be stored.

The latter part of September is early enough to plant onions, as this crop will do nothing in hot weather, in fact it is next to impossible to get the seed to germinate until cool weather comes on.

We list several varieties that are dependable here in Florida. Perhaps the Creole and Australian Brown are the best keepers, but of course the Bermudas are the most desirable and if taken care of properly after harvesting will keep in most cases.

Some seem to think onions will not keep here; this is all a mistake, for we have seen them keep for months. The keeping depends largely upon the way the onions are taken care of during harvest. If they get wet after they have been taken out of the ground, they are sure to rot more or less; therefore, great care should be exercised that same are harvested during a dry time, and after being pulled or dug should be allowed to stay on the ground in the sunshine only long enough to dry off what soil sticks to them. Then the onions should be removed to some barn or dry place where the air can circulate about them freely, but do not heap them up. By all means harvest before the rainy season.

Culture.—First plantings are made latter part of September and continued until January. October and November are the best months to plant. Here in Florida the seed is generally planted in the open field, where they are to grow, in rows fifteen inches apart, and when four or five inches high they are thinned out to five inches apart in the drill. Those taken out can be used to transplant any possible skips. However, there is no question but what planting in beds and then transplanting is far the best method, and perhaps does not require much more labor when the task of two or three weedings is considered, which has to be done by hand principally, where the seed is planted in the open field. A moist (but not wet) soil is best suited for the onion, therefore, our Florida



Crystal Bermuda Onion

hammock and low pine lands are preferable. Yet almost any of our Florida soil, where not too high, will grow fine onions. This crop is a gross feeder, and not less than a ton of high grade fertilizer should be used per acre. There is nothing better than an application of well-rotted stable manure broadcasted on the land before planting. This crop needs constant, shallow cultivation, which keeps it steadily growing. Use 3 lbs. seed to acre in beds, or 5 lbs. where planted in field. Our Bermuda Onion Seed is genuine Teneriffe grown, imported direct by us from one of the very best growers on the Canary Islands. And we know there is no better onion seed to be had than what we offer, no matter where you buy.

Place orders early. It is much better to place your order in advance of planting time. You have everything to gain by doing this, as we do not require any money on order until it is filled and placing order early will insure getting your seed when wanted and may save you some money also, for in case the crop was short it would naturally mean higher prices, whereas if you had your order booked you would not have to pay the advanced price. We import our Bermuda Onion Seed and will be in position to make delivery as early as any seedman in the country.

Crystal Wax Bermuda. No. 190. Beautiful waxy white color. Seed of this variety is usually in very short supply. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50.

White Bermuda. No. 191. The name is often misleading, for it is not a white onion, but straw colored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

Red Bermuda. No. 192. Identical with White Bermuda, except in color, which is a light red. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

Louisiana Creole. No. 193. Perhaps one of the very best keepers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75.

Florida Prize Taker. No. 194. Does well in Florida. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75.

Australian Brown. No. 195. Very productive and a good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.75.

Onion Sets

Bushel 32 pounds.

6 to 8 BUSHELS TO ACRE.

Not prepaid.

FROM THE SETS YOU GET YOUR EARLIEST GREEN ONIONS.

As a rule the sets cannot be depended upon to grow large onions, but if early green onions are wanted to bunch for market, or home use, plant the sets. Put out in rows eighteen inches apart and five inches between the sets in the drill. Plant from September to March; use six or eight bushels per acre of sets.

Parcel Post rate on onion sets as follows: Pt. 4c, qt. 6c, pk. 13c, bu. 36c. Bushel 32 pounds.

RED BERMUDA. No. 198. Sold out; no more in stock before August.

WHITE BERMUDA. No. 199. Sold out; no more in stock before August.

CRYSTAL WAX BERMUDA. No. 200. Sold out; no more in stock before August.

YELLOW DANVER. No. 201. Sold out; no more in stock before August.

SILVER SKIN. No. 202. Sold out; no more in stock before August.

WHITE MULTIPLIER. No. 203. Sold out; no more in stock before August.

Parsley

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL.

2 LBS. PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

Culture.—Parsley can be sown in the fall or spring, in drills 16 inches apart. This seed is very hard to germinate and often takes two or three weeks.

Extra Double Moss Curled. No. 205 (90 days). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.

Parsnips

1 OZ. TO 150 FEET OF DRILL.

Postpaid.

Sugar or Hollow Crown. No. 207 (120 days). Sow from October to March in drills 18 inches apart. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Peas--English or Garden

1 TO 2 BU. SEED TO ACRE.

Not prepaid.

GARDEN PEAS ARE AMONG OUR MOST DEPENDABLE FALL AND WINTER MONEY CROPS. SEED EXTREMELY SCARCE.

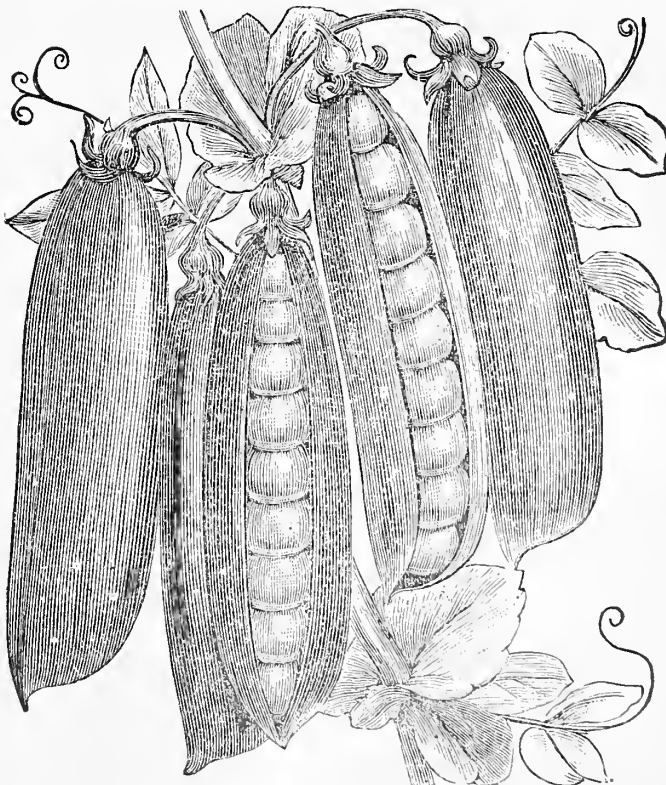
There is a wide range of planting season, which is from middle of September to February. Garden peas are a crop that usually net the producer fine returns on investment.



The English Pea is a very hardy plant and one that is not attacked by insects at all. Frost does not hurt them except while in blossom, which only destroys that crop of bloom, and they will put on another crop immediately. After the frost takes a crop of bloom, it is a splendid idea to give them an application of nitrate of soda at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Peas can be grown on almost any kind of soil, and with about the same cultivation as beans. To sow in double rows is a good plan, as when planted this way they will support each other. Have rows 4 feet apart and drop the peas 1 to 2 inches apart. It will require 2 bushels of seed per acre to plant in double rows and half of this amount in single rows, except the small, smooth varieties, such as Early Alaska and Kilgore's Extra Early, which only require 1½ bushels in double rows.

Extra Early Alaska. No. 210 (50 days). One of the earliest. A smooth pea, very productive, of splendid quality, and a fine shipper. The hardiest of all. Will stand more frost and adverse weather conditions than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Large Alaska. No. 211 (55 days). Resembles Early Alaska in general habit, only longer, larger and a little later. Grows about 2½ feet high, excellent quality and handsomely shaped pods. Pkg. 10c, qt. 45c, pk. \$3.25, bu. \$12.00.



Kilgore's Winner Peas

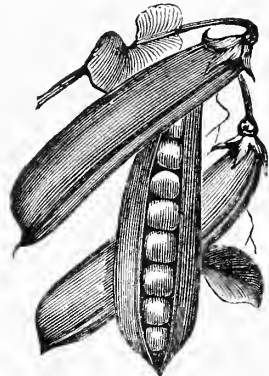
PEAS—(Continued).

Tall Telephone. No. 212 (75 days). An excellent wrinkled variety of sugary flavor. Grows 4½ feet. Large pods, containing 6 to 7 peas. Very productive, but late in maturing. Pkg. 10c, qt. 50c, pk. \$3.75, bu. \$14.00.

Bliss Everbearing. No. 213 (65 days). One of the second earliest large pods and good quality. One of the strong points in favor of this pea is that it stands much cold. Pkg. 10c, qt. 55c, pk. \$4.00, bu. \$15.00.

Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone. No. 214. Seeing the need of a more satisfactory pea of the Old Dwarf Telephone type, we now offer this variety, feeling confident that we are giving our customers something much more desirable than the Old Dwarf Telephone in the point of earliness and productivity, and also from the fact that it is next to an absolute impossibility to keep the old original Dwarf Telephone from breeding back to its fore-parents, rendering a very undesirable character in many instances. Furthermore, many have been under the impression that the Old Dwarf Telephone was an early pea, which is not the case, as we have never been able to harvest a crop under eighty to ninety days, whereas the Kilgore's New Dwarf Telephone will be ready to pick in sixty to sixty-five days, when growing conditions are at all favorable. However, pods are not quite as large, but better filled, making fine market appearance of the very best quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.50, bu. \$17.50.

Kilgore's Winner. No. 215 (52 days). From our last few years' careful watchfulness, we pronounce this pea which we list as Kilgore's Winner, as being one of the very best early, large wrinkled varieties, and one that is in great demand in the Northern markets. It is in a class with Telephones, Thomas Laxton, Gradus and other early, large podded varieties, except that it seems to be a surer cropper and a better yielder than any of the other large podded sorts. Quality unsurpassed, early, vigorous grower, beautiful dark green pods. Productive and grows to a height of thirty inches. This pea will please both the most critical market gardener and the markets. Give this splendid pea a trial and see the genuine merits of same. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.50, bu. \$17.50.



Kilgore's Extra Early Peas

Kilgore's Extra Early.

No. 216 (50 days). One of the very earliest smooth varieties and splendid quality. Pkg. 10c, qt. 40c, pk. \$3.00, bu. \$11.00.

Gradus or Prosperity.

No. 217 (55 days). Here is a combination of finest quality, size, productivity and earliness. One of the very earliest large wrinkled varieties. A most delicious pea. Grows 2½ feet high. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.50, bu. \$17.50.

Thomas Laxton.

No. 218. This grand pea is indeed one of the winners and a very close rival to the Gradus or Prosperity. Is early, hardy, fine dark green color and very productive. Pods are large, long with square ends, containing 7 to 8 large, richly flavored peas of quality unsurpassed. It grows 3 feet high. Our supply of seed of this variety is the best. Pkg. 10c, qt. 60c, pk. \$4.50, bu. \$17.50.

Pepper

HALF POUND SEED TO ACRE.

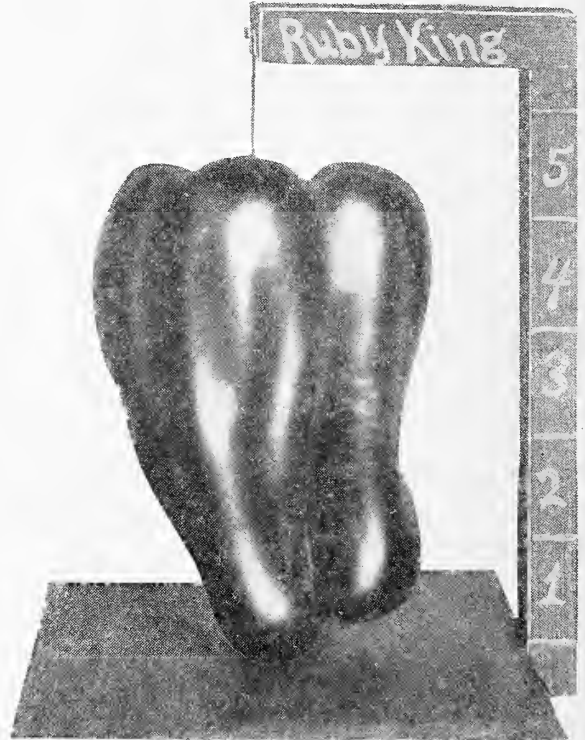
Postpaid.

PEPPER IS IN THE FRONT RANKS WHEN THE REAL MONEY TRUCK CROPS ARE BEING CONSIDERED.

Pepper is among our best paying truck crops and the harvest season one of such length that even though your crop comes in on a poor market, the chances are, the market will have time to strengthen before your crop is any way near through fruiting, which certainly gives more latitude for a paying crop than almost any other.

Hammock land, or rather moist soil, such as good low pine land, is best suited for this crop, although any medium good soil will grow Pepper. Plants can be grown in the open field, where they are to remain, or grown in seed bed. It is best to plant in beds for a spring crop, which will give you the plants earlier. In Manatee county, pepper, like eggplant, is planted in protected beds in October, November and December, and set in the early spring, just as soon as it is thought that the frost is over. In North and Central Florida, where you desire to grow a fall crop, sow the seed in June, July and August.

Pepper and eggplant, unlike most other plants, can be transplanted after they are blooming and it does not seem to hurt them. Pepper is much more hardy than eggplant. However, it takes a very high temperature to germinate either seed, and it is usually very difficult to get a stand when the ground is cold and wet. Make rows 3 feet apart and set plants 20 inches apart in the drill. Inasmuch as this crop is in bearing so long, it is generally thought that to make several applications of fertilizer is the most profitable, using 400 pounds to acre every 20 days until at least a ton has been used. Ruby King is the standard variety and surpasses anything in the pepper line that we know of yet introduced.



Ruby King. No. 223 (115 days). The king of all large sweet sorts with our Florida growers. Planted more extensively than all other varieties combined. It has the quality, productivity, size, shape, and everything to make up one of the very best marketable peppers ever tried in the State. Our strain of Ruby King pepper is one of the very best produced. No matter what price you pay you can get no better. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.00, 10 lbs. \$38.50.

Chinese Giant. No. 224 (120 days). One of the largest of the sweet pepper family. Makes very stocky bush, productive and mild flavor, and becoming very popular with our Florida growers. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. \$5.50, 10 lbs. \$53.50.

World Beater. No. 225. Said to be a cross between Chinese Giant and Ruby King, and seems to possess many of the good qualities of Ruby King. From what we have seen of the World Beater, it is a very desirable pepper. Large, meaty, fine shipper, good shape and very mild. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$43.50.

Ruby Giant. No. 226 (115 days). Similar to Ruby King, only the pods are said to grow somewhat larger. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50, 10 lbs. \$43.50.

Pimiento Pepper. No. 227. Sweet and mild. Grown largely for canning and pickling purposes. No doubt every one is familiar with the canned Pimiento Peppers which are imported from Spain. This is a large and fine flavored pepper. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Red Cluster. No. 228 (100 days). For making pepper sauce. Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c.

Long Red Cayenne. No. 229 (110 days). Bears long, slender, bright pods in abundance. Very strong. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.

Real Seed Potatoes

THREE BAGS TO ACRE.

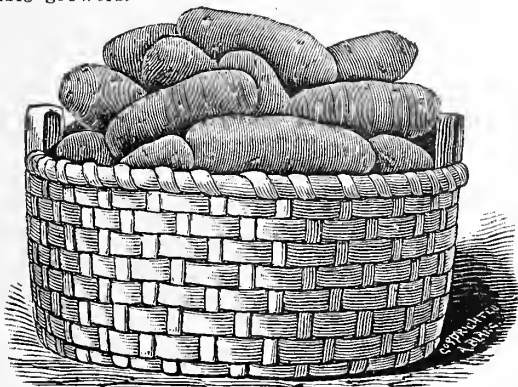
Not prepaid.

IF A BIG EARLY POTATO CROP EVER LOOKED GOOD FOR FLORIDA, CERTAINLY THIS IS THE TIME. REPORTS FROM EVERY SOURCE SHOW A TREMENDOUS SHORTAGE. EATING POTATOES HAVE RETAILED AT NINE AND TEN DOLLARS PER BAG ALL SUMMER.

Why will Potatoes not pay this Spring? Every imaginable indication points to a profitable potato crop for our Florida truckers.

Our genuine Maine grown seed potatoes are the very best. One bag of real selected seed potatoes is worth three bags of the ordinary commission house stock of which there are thousands of bags sold each season. If you want the best at a very small difference in price, let us supply you.

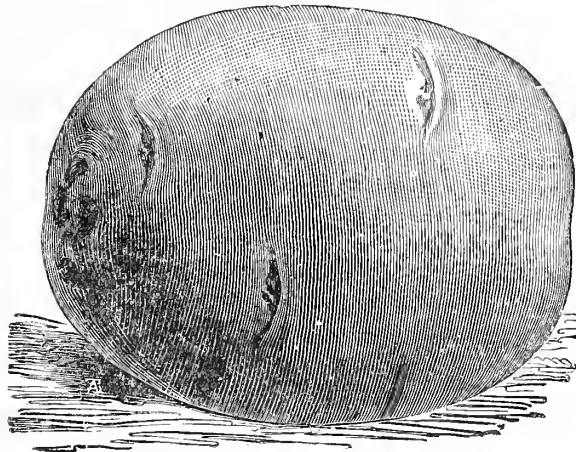
The quality of our stock is unexcelled and comes to us direct from best seed sections of Maine and from the most reputable growers.



Culture.—In cutting the seed be sure to leave from one to two good eyes and a good piece of the meat, not merely a piece of the potato skin. By careful observation we have found that by leaving a good deal of the potato with the eye a much stronger and more vigorous plant will be secured. In the warmer and more southerly potato growing sections of the State, the early plantings begin around first of December, but the bulk of the crop is planted between January 10th and February 1st. Potatoes can be followed by a good corn crop, which is a general practice. If it is desirable to grow some follow crop after potatoes, make rows five feet apart, otherwise rows should be three to four feet apart, hills every fifteen inches in the drill. Use from one thousand pounds to one ton fertilizer per acre, making two applications of this amount. First application five days before planting and second application thirty days after planting. Potatoes should be planted on rather moist soil. It takes three bags or seven and a half bushels seed to plant an acre.

Prices.—We can not guarantee prices listed here to hold good throughout the season, in fact, we look for a good, strong advance, hence, we most sincerely urge our customers to ar-

range for their seed at the earliest possible moment. Of course it is possible for us to size up the situation wrong, but we hardly think it probable in this instance.



Bliss Potato

Red Bliss or Triumph. No. 231 (75 days). A standard best known and most popular with the Florida truckers. An extra early, fine appearance, pink skin, white flesh and round shape. Pk. 80c, bu. \$2.75, 150-lb. bag, \$5.75.

Spaulding Rose No. 4. No. 232 (80 days). A standard and heavy yielder and planted almost as extensively as the Bliss in this State. This potato will stand more hardships and adverse weather conditions than any other that we know of. Tubers large, medium length, more or less flattened, and light pink, or flesh colored. Pk. 80c, bu. \$2.75, 150-lb. bag \$6.00.

Irish Cobbler. No. 233 (75 days). The earliest white potato and one that is growing in popularity every season. Very similar to the Bliss in size and shape. Of finest quality and one of the best keepers that we have seen tried in Florida; also splendid shipper. Pk. 80c, bu. \$2.75, 150-lb. bag \$6.00.

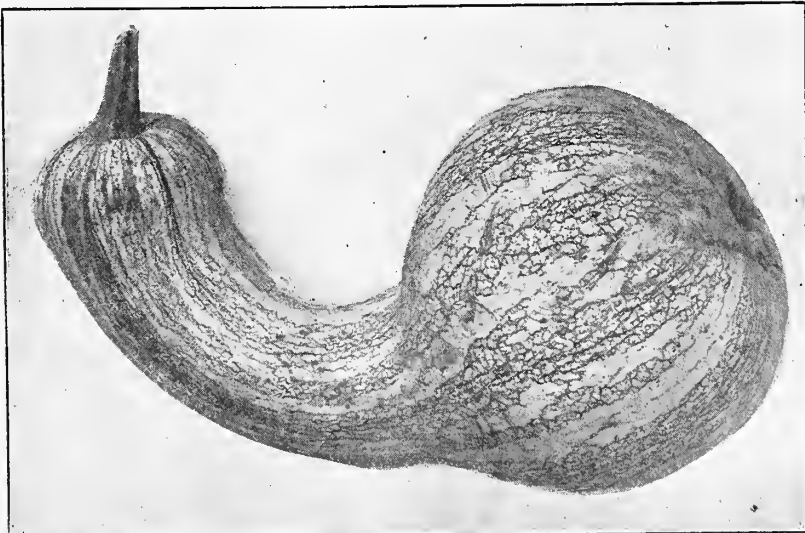
Pumpkins and Cashaw

POUND SEED TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

Every farm should produce at least a few pumpkins, which can be done at a very nominal cost if planted in your corn. Just before your last plowing go through the field dropping five or six seed every ten feet square, which will be covered when laying by the corn. Many of the varieties will keep for months when housed and you will be surprised what wonderful feed pumpkins make for hogs and cows, aside from the fact that half dozen palatable dishes for the table can be made.

King of Mammoth. No. 235. This is one of the largest growing varieties, fine table quality and good keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.



Cashaw



King of Mammoth Pumpkin

PUMPKINS—(Continued).

Small Sugar. No. 236 (65 days). Small sweet pumpkin, commonly used for making pies and general table use. This variety seems to be closely related to what is known as the Indian Pumpkin, except Small Sugar is a trifle larger and perhaps not quite so red, but quite similar. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Corn Field Pumpkin. No. 237 (70 days). A splendid yielder and fine for stock feed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c, lb. 75c.

Cashaw. No. 238 (70 days). Is green striped, excellent for pies and baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

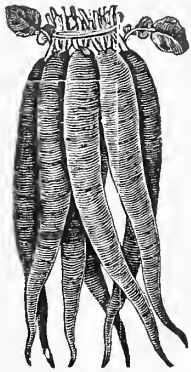
Radishes

4 LBS. SEED TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

RADISHES ARE AMONG THE EASIEST AND QUICKEST OF ALL VEGETABLES.

Culture.—To have nice radishes they must be grown quickly, and that requires rich moist soil. In Florida radishes can be grown almost every month in the year. One ounce to 50 feet of drill.



Long Scarlet Radishes

Bright Long Scarlet.

No. 240 (23 days). The South's most popular variety. For quality it is unsurpassed. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Scarlet Turnip.

No. 241 (21 days). One of the very earliest and fine flavored. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

French Breakfast.

No. 242 (22 days). Oblong in shape and white tipped, otherwise similar to the Scarlet Turnip. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Long White Icicle.

No. 243 (23 days). Crisp and tender; pure white in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Mixed Radishes. No. 244 (23 days). Composed of all the leading varieties, and where the Mixed Radishes are planted the different varieties come at different times, the later sorts taking place of the earlier varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Roselle

Postpaid.

Roselle or Jamaica Sorrel. No. 76. Our seed is imported from the West Indies. The seed does not seem to mature perfectly here in Florida, hence our native grown seed is unreliable. It is perhaps one of the South's most valuable jelly plants. Grows to perfection here in Florida. Seed should be planted in March and April in hills 6 by 6 feet. Not only valuable but a beautiful ornamental plant. Pkg. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

Sage

Postpaid.

Sage. No. 77. Very popular herb through the South. A perennial possessing medicinal properties; however, used principally for flavoring meats. In every garden there should be growing a hill or two of this valuable herb. Pkt. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.

Salsify

Postpaid.

A very popular winter vegetable. Boil and serve with sauce, or make into fritters, which are said to have the flavor of fried oysters, hence the reason it is often referred to as the oyster plant. Drill in rows 18 inches apart and when 4 inches high thin out, leaving plants 4 to 6 inches apart. Use an ounce of seed to 50 feet of drill or 8 pounds to one acre. Plant here in Florida from October to December.

Mammoth Sandwich Island. No. 31. Best variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Spinach

Postpaid.

Sow in spring or fall, one ounce to 100 feet of drill; four pounds per acre in drills one foot apart.

Curled Norfolk Savoy. No. 32 (110 days). Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Squash

TWO POUNDS SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

SQUASH CROP EASILY GROWN, EASILY HANDLED, QUICK AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAKE AND GENERALLY PAYS SPLENDIDLY, ESPECIALLY IF PUT ON THE MARKET EARLY.

Culture.—This is one of the quickest and easiest crops that can be grown, and often proves very profitable. The early varieties begin bearing in six or seven weeks from time of planting the seed. Squash can be grown on almost any kind of soil. Use from 600 to 1,200 lbs. of fertilizer per acre. Bush varieties, 2 lbs. per acre, running sorts one pound.



Early White Bush Squash

For bush varieties have rows four feet apart and hills two feet in the drill. Running varieties should be planted 4 by 4 feet. Put six or eight seed in each hill, and thin out to two plants when three inches high. Squash here in Florida are a good paying crop for fall or spring. Plant in spring just as early as you can get them in after danger of frost is over. For fall planting from August until October.

Early White Bush or Patty Pan.

No. 251 (45 days). By far the most popular variety of all for shipping purposes. Very early, maturing in six weeks from time of planting. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Early Yellow Bush. No. 252 (45 days). Same shape and growth as Patty Pan, but yellow in color. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Hubbard. No. 253 (70 days). A running variety, very productive, oval shape, large warty fruits and a vigorous grower. Will keep like a pumpkin and is very fine for making pies or baking. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Boston Marrow. No. 254 (70 days). Also a running sort. Good keeper; well known popular variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Cocozelle. No. 255 (Italian Squash) (50 days). A splendid but little known variety here in Florida, but one that is in great demand on some markets.



Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck.

Cocozelle is slightly larger than the Giant Summer Crookneck, green striped, resembling the striped Cashaw in both shape and marking, but not so large. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Mammoth White Bush. No. 256 (50 days). Almost identical with Early White Bush, only much larger and not quite as early. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 90c.

Giant Summer Yellow Crookneck.

No. 257 (50 days). The most popular variety of all the yellow crooknecks. During the last season or two this type seems to have made a wonderful growth in popularity as a big seller in all markets. Giant Summer is the earliest and most vigorous grower of all other crookneck varieties, and the deep yellow color gives fine market appearance. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Japanese Pie Squash. No. 258 (60 days). A wonderful hog and cattle feed proposition; also fine for table use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

Tomatoes

HALF POUND SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

OUR SPECIAL STRAINS AMONG THE VERY BEST SELECTED TYPES.

Tomatoes lead the list of Florida's Largest, Surest and Best Paying Truck Crops. There is no other Truck Crop so Universally Grown in Our State.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY KILGORE'S EXTRA SELECTED GLOBE TOMATO. IT HAS THEM ALL BEATEN. TRULY THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL GLOBE TOMATOES EVER INTRODUCED AND ONE THAT WILL NOT DISAPPOINT YOU.

Our Tomato Seed are grown from the very best types, produced by one of the oldest and most reliable tomato seed growers in America. You will make no mistake by using our tomato seed.

Buy the best tomato seed; if the quality of seed counts in any crop, it is undoubtedly in a tomato crop.

This is one of the greatest money crops for the Florida trucker. Earliness is one of the important features, however, the tomato is very susceptible to cold, and should be planted in well protected beds to get early plants. Tomatoes are also planted in the open field when the danger of frost is thought to have been past and seem to do almost as well as where they have been transplanted. The tomato will do well on almost any kind of soil from a sand bed to muck pond. When planting tomatoes we advocate planting two varieties, one of the Globe family and the other of the Earliana family, for we have seen it happen season after season where the grower who plants the early sorts will sell several hundred dollars worth of tomatoes before the Globe or second earlies come in. There is almost always a good demand for the earliest tomatoes, regardless of variety.

To start with, your land should be put in good condition after turning it, a half to ton of hardwood ashes broadcast and harrowed in will give good returns. Then lay off rows four to five feet apart, and open a furrow and drill in twelve hundred pounds high grade fertilizer and mix thoroughly with the soil. Now you are ready to set the plants, which should be six to eight inches high and put in the ground nearly up to the bud three feet apart in the row.

Along the East Coast first plantings are made latter part of September and continue until December. North and Central Florida begin planting latter part of December and continue to middle of February. For fall crop, plantings are made July and August.

An insect generally known as Thrip is no doubt the worst enemy to the tomato. The thrip is only one-twenty-fourth of an inch in length, soft bodied, head and thorax orange colored, with yellow abdomen and a very active little creature. Upon being hatched they at once attack the tender blossom or bud, and if there is more than two or three to each blossom great harm will be done to the crop if there is not something done immediately. There have been as many as fifteen or twenty counted in a single bloom. This will cause the bloom to shed and consequently no fruit will set.

Remedy.—Black Leaf "40," which is a tobacco decoction, has been found most effective. Use half pound Black Leaf "40" to 50 gallons of water. This should be applied with either a knapsack or compressed air sprayer, with plenty of pressure in order to force the spray into the bud thoroughly covering all blossoms.

If there should be any sign of leaf eating insects or worms add two pounds of arsenate of lead (paste) to each barrel of Black Leaf spray, which will kill them.

Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe. No. 261 (92 days). The

Tomato that has made good all over the State. Last Spring our supply was limited to only six hundred pounds, which was exhausted before the planting season was started good, and again this season our supply is very limited and not enough to begin to supply the demand, especially since this special improved strain showed its wonderful superiority. See Pleased Purchasers page, showing what some of our leading Tomato growers say about this fine new type of Globe. It is absolutely one of the very best Globe Tomatoes on the market. Your neighbor may have planted Kilgore's Globe last spring, see what he has to say about it. In the Globe tomato, believe we have found perfection in what we are listing as "Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe." When we say "selected," we mean nothing less, for in addition to this tomato being one of the very best perfect Globe types, we are paying a bonus to the grower for extra selection, which should mean more productive, better quality, true to type and naturally more money to our growers. This is only the third season we have offered this tomato and from all reports, observation and experience we truly know our Kilgore's Extra Selected Globe is going to delight our growers by its splendid quality. We doubt not but that the demand will far exceed the supply when our truckers become familiar with what we believe to be one of the finest Globes on the market. We truly hope that all of our tomato growing customers will try at least enough of this splendid Globe to really prove the genuine merit of same. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90, 10 lbs. \$37.50.

B. B. No. 262 (100 days). A large fruited, smooth, scarlet, main crop sort. Very popular with some growers. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.90.

Royal Pink. No. 263 (95 days). Large purple fruited, main crop sort. Very solid, pink color and heavy yielder. Very much on the Globe order. Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.75, 10 lbs. \$36.00.

Early Detroit. No. 264. Heavy yielder, firm, smooth fruit, and rather globe-shaped. Uniform size, fine quality, more free from cracking than most varieties and holds up well throughout the season. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Old Blue Stem Duke of York. No. 265 (105 days). It is called blight proof tomato. Not the best quality, but one that makes fine market appearance and a splendid shipper.



TOMATOES—(Continued).

During the last few years it has become almost impossible to grow tomatoes in some sections of the State on account of blight, and the Duke of York is practically the only variety that can be grown with any success where this disease prevails. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

Livingston's Globe. No. 266 (95 days). One of the most popular of all varieties. The most beautiful of all tomatoes, and one that has taken best in the markets. Not especially productive, but very few cuis. Holds shape splendidly until last pickings, at which time the fruit becomes rather flattened. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.50, 10 lbs. \$32.50.

Hilborn Globe. No. 267 (95 days). This well known and excellent strain of Globe Tomato needs no introduction. Pkg. 10c, oz. 40c, ¼ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$5.00, 10 lbs. \$47.50.

Livingston's Globe. (True Blue Sealed Package) No. 268 (95 days). Pkg. 10c, oz. 45c, ¼ lb. \$1.50, lb. 5.50, 10 lbs. \$62.50.

June Pink. No. 269 (90 days). Very early and exceedingly productive. Rather on the Earliana order. Planted extensively in some sections. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Red Field Beauty. No. 270 (105 days). A variety that has the shipping quality, earliness, size, shape, color, productiveness and all that goes to make up a first class tomato for market or home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

New Stone. No. 271 (105 days). From the old Stone, which from time to time has been bred up, and it is a question as to whether the Stone tomato has ever been surpassed by any other variety for a main crop. Medium early, color bright red, large size, solid, smooth and meaty. Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, lb. \$2.50.

Chalk's Early Jewel. No. 272 (85 days). Very popular, extra early sort, belongs to the Earliana family. Productive, large, solid. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.90, 10 lbs. \$28.00.

Spark's Earliana. No. 273 (85 days). One of the very earliest popular bright red sorts and a heavy yielder. Planted very extensively in some sections of the State. We have a superior strain of this variety, which we are confident will please where an Earliana tomato is wanted. If you want a tomato that will give you an enormous yield of good quality fruit, plant the Earliana. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$2.75.

John Baer. No. 274. From all accounts this is an exceedingly fine tomato. Said to be one of the very earliest, smooth, red tomatoes grown. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 90c, lb. \$3.00, 10 lbs. \$28.50.

Ponderosa. No. 275 (110 days). Not only the largest, but the heaviest tomato grown. Fine for home use. Bears medium early and has a delicious flavor. Pkg. 5c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, lb. \$3.90.

Plum Tomato. No. 276 (106 days). Fruit round and red, about the size of a plum. Ripens early and is used for pickling or preserving. Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, lb. \$3.00.

Turnips and Rutabagas

TWO POUNDS SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

TURNIPS MAKE A VERY DESIRABLE CROP TO GROW FOR HOGS, COWS AND POULTRY IN ADDITION TO TABLE USE.

Turnips must be grown rapidly to obtain the best quality. This is not a shipping crop, but often pays well when grown for local market.

Culture.—Sow in drills 18 inches apart. You can plant turnips every month in the year here in Florida, but to make nice large roots plant from September to January.

Early White Egg. No. 278. One of the very best early sorts. Pure white, sweet and tender. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Purple Top Globe. No. 279. Makes fine market appearance when bunched. Not the very earliest, but one of the most productive and splendid quality. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Early Flat Dutch. No. 280. This has been a standard for years and is too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Early Purple Top Sirap Leaf.

No. 281. Is another well known and most popular of the early purple top varieties. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Early Purple Top Milan.

No. 282. A splendid sweet early flat variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.25.

White Globe.

No. 283. Pure white, large and heavy cropper. Excellent flavor and beautiful shape. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Southern Prize.

No. 284. About the same as Seven Top, only makes much nicer roots. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Early Florida.

No. 285. If you want one of the earliest that will make a nice root quickest of all other turnips, plant the Early Florida. It is a purple top turnip of fine grain and best quality. Shape is flat and very sweet. Pkg. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.50.

Long White Cowhorn.

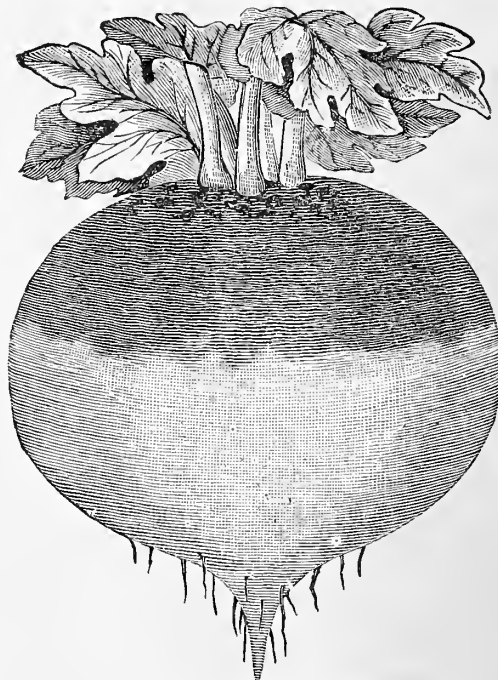
No. 286. This variety is a great drouth resister, as it is deep rooted. Considered a very fine turnip by many. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00.

Yellow or Amber Globe.

No. 287. One of the most popular yellow Globe turnips. Very heavy cropper and fine keeper. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.

Rutabaga, American Improved.

No. 288. One of the finest of all Rutabagas. Handsome in appearance, purple top, sweet and tender, and very productive. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 85c.



American Improved Rutabaga

Every precaution is taken to guard against error and our plan and system of filling orders is unusually efficient. If, however, you find anything wrong, write us promptly and frankly and we will investigate and rectify.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.



Plant City Field Watson Melons

Watermelons

POUND SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

A BIG MONEY CROP, AND ONE WHICH CAN BE GROWN ON LAND AND UNDER CONDITIONS THAT FEW OTHER CROPS CAN BE PRODUCED.

The photo of the watermelon field of Mr. Henry Wordehoff of Plant City, shows one of the finest watermelon crops grown in the State last season, and which you will note is in a young orange grove, and in addition to utilizing the ground with a fine melon crop there is also a splendid corn crop growing on the same ground. This is one way to make a young orange grove a paying proposition without bearing oranges, and neither the melons or corn seem to do the trees any harm whatever. Of course your melons are planted in January or February as you must have them early, but where you grow corn on same ground, you should wait as long as possible to put the corn in, which would probably be some time in April before the vines have gotten too long. The corn is planted in the middle between the rows.

Our Melon seed are absolutely some of the very best to be had, dependable in every way. And not grown by some watermelon broker, that ships all the best melons and then turns a lot of cheap negro women and children in the field to gather what is branded "choice watermelon seed," and sent out all over the country as such. And by just such methods as this nine tenths of the melon seed is saved.

Our Extra Select Melon Seed is produced by a man that never grew a watermelon for the market in his life, but who is strictly a seed grower, with all the modern facilities for growing and saving the very best that honest effort and human ingenuity can produce. The growing of our watermelon seed is under the skillful supervision of our grower from the breaking of the ground to placing the seed in the bag. This work is not entrusted to some irresponsible negro or blunderous white person.

We realize just how much earliness counts with a watermelon crop, therefore, we have our seed produced just as far North as the very best seed can be properly matured and which will give the size, earliest and best yields to our southern conditions. You can not make a mistake by planting our melon seed.

Watermelon Growing.—Watermelons may be grown on nearly all kinds of soils in Florida that have fair drainage, but they prefer rolling, sandy pine land. New land is usually best. It is not advisable to grow a second crop on the same land for five or six years afterwards.

Preparation.—The land should be broken by January first to conserve all moisture possible and kill the grass before fertilization and planting. The surface should be thoroughly disked and harrowed to make a good seed bed.

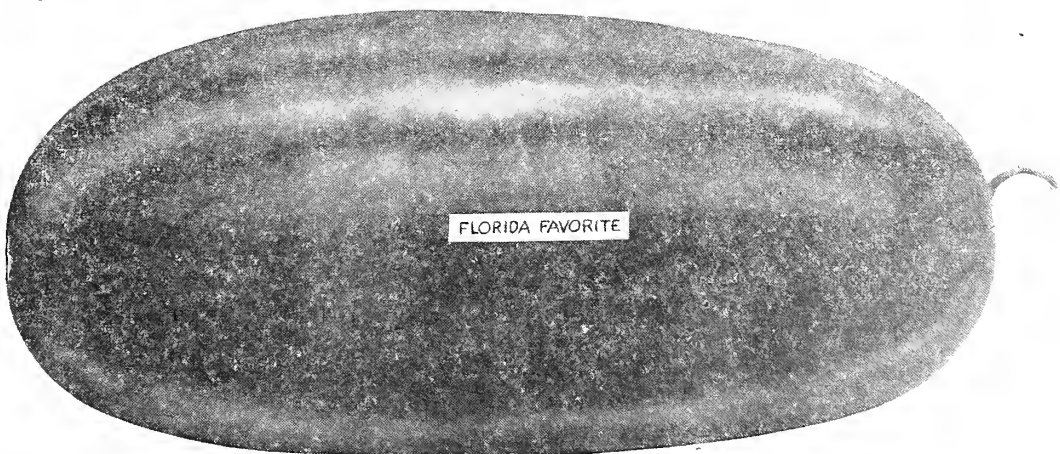
Fertilization.—The most successful growers usually apply the fertilizer two weeks before planting the seed, although a second application may be made when the vines begin to run if the soil is moist. The fertilizer should be worked into the checks two weeks before planting at the rate of 2 pounds per hill or 800 pounds per acre.

The fertilizer should analyze about 5% ammonia and 7% phosphoric acid.

If a second application is to be made, about one-third of the application may be scattered around the plants and cultivated in just when the vines begin to run.

Planting.—The first planting for an early crop should be made about January 20th and up to February 10th in Middle and South Florida, 10 to 20 days later in North Florida.

The checks are laid off before fertilization 8 by 8 feet. At planting time freshen the soil in checks,



drop the seed by hand and cover about two inches deep. The hills should be thinned to three plants to the hill just as soon as all danger of frost is past, leaving the largest plants.

Two or three successive plantings should be made, from 8 to 10 days apart, to insure an even stand against late spring frosts.

Soaking the Seed.—It is usually advisable to soak the seed to hasten germination. Put the seeds in a sack and place them in warm water for twelve hours; keep the water warm meanwhile.

Build a fire on the ground and keep it burning long enough to heat the ground two feet deep; then dig out a hole in the center of the heated soil and pour hot water into it to prevent burning the seed. Place the soaked seed in the hole and cover them with warm soil. Leave them over night, then plant immediately.

To command best prices you must have early melons, and to do this you will have to protect them from the possible cold. Strawberry cups are very good when the plants are small, and some use moss and various other things.

Cultivation.—Give shallow cultivation every ten days, although cultivation just before frost will likely cause severe frost injury.

Tom Watson. No. 290 (100 days). This melon has become one of the most popular with all Florida growers for shipping to distant markets. It is a large, long, dark green melon, tough rind, and is an excellent melon in every respect for shipping or for home use. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Georgia Rattlesnake. No. 291 (100 days). A standard and well known variety. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 90c, 10 lbs. \$8.00.

Florida Favorite. No. 292 (95 days). Quality is unsurpassed; extra early, nicely shaped, dark green color, irregularly striped with lighter green. It is truly what the name indicates—a real favorite for home use or Southern markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Kleckley's Sweet. No. 293 (95 days). Another very popular sort. Early, flesh very sweet, crisp, solid heart, and uniform growth. Hard to beat for home use or nearby markets. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 80c, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

Alabama Sweet. No. 294 (95 days). Attractive large oblong melon, fine quality, free from stringiness, tough rind. Fine snipper and home favorite. Resembles Florida Favorite. Pkg. 5c, oz. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Irish Gray. No. 295. This is an entirely new melon, and judging from the description given by some of the growers, it will become a very popular shipper. Productiveness of the Irish Gray is truly wonderful, producing more good merchantable melons under the same conditions than any other variety. Eating quality unsurpassed, the sparkling red flesh is very sweet and entirely free from hard centers or stringiness, yet the flesh is very firm and compact. Color of rind gray and very tough, making it one of the very best shippers and size uniformly large. Even after ripe the rind will not sunburn and turn yellow as many other types do. Now we would not recommend that you plant your whole crop with this melon, but try a few and prove for yourself whether or not it is any better or as good than the types we already have. The strongest point claimed in favor of the Irish Gray is the shipping qualities. Pkt. 5c, oz. 15c, ¼ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$12.00.

Planet Jr. Farm and Garden Tools

You can't afford to cultivate in the old slow back-breaking way. The Planet Jr. way takes the drudgery out of labor, and produces bigger, better crops. Planet Jrs. are the greatest time-savers ever invented for farm or garden; and the most economical cultivating tools you can use.

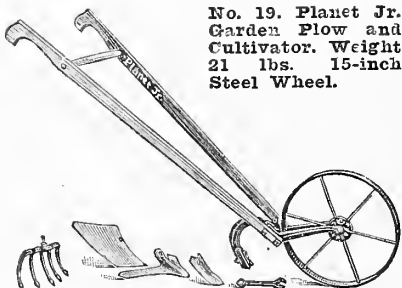
We illustrate the most popular models of these valuable tools and will send catalogue describing many others for garden, farm or orchard, upon request. Send postal for complete Planet Jr. catalogue--today.



No. 4. Planet Jr. Combined Hill and Drill Seeder, Wheel Hoe, Cultivator and Plow. Holds 2½ quarts.

Price
\$19.50

This accurate, durable and easy-running tool sows all garden seeds from the smallest up to peas and beans in hills 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart, or in drills at the proper thickness and depth; rolling down and marking out the next row all at one passage. No time is lost. No seed is wasted. By removing the seeder parts and substituting the tool frame, you have a first-class single wheel hoe with a set of specially hardened steel tools, the best made for hoeing, plowing, cultivating, opening furrows, hilling, etc. Makes the care of a garden a pleasure as well as very profitable.



No. 19. Planet Jr. Garden Plow and Cultivator. Weight 21 lbs. 15-inch Steel Wheel.

Price
\$6.25

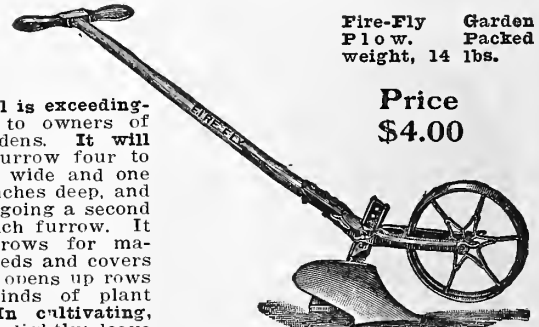
No. 19. This attractive implement is especially designed for the farmer's garden work, though it offers to every one with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for wheel-hoe operations. The standard is slotted for depth regulation and an adjustable piece carries any of the attachments that go with the machine.



No. 11. Planet Jr. Double & Single Wheel Hoe.

Price
\$16.00

A double and single wheel hoe in one. 14-inch steel wheels. Straddles crops till 20 inches high, then can be worked between rows with one or two wheels. The hoes are wonderful weed killers and leave the ground almost level. The cultivator teeth are of improved design and admirable for deep work. The plows are invaluable for opening furrows for manure, etc.; for covering and for plowing to or from the crop. The rakes do fine cultivation and gather up trash. The leaf lifters enable close work when plants are large or leaves are flat on the ground. The greatest hand cultivating tool made.



Fire-Fly Garden Plow. Packed weight, 14 lbs.

Price
\$4.00

This tool is exceedingly useful to owners of small gardens. It will throw a furrow four to six inches wide and one to three inches deep, and deeper by going a second time in each furrow. It opens furrows for manure or seeds and covers them, and opens up rows for all kinds of plant setting. In cultivating, plow away lightly; leave a few days for all weeds to die, and plow back again. Nothing more thorough than this. This tool will enable a busy man to do in his spare minutes nearly all the work of a family garden. Chicken raisers find it of great advantage in plowing up their scratching yards.

FIELD SEEDS

Our Field Seed Collection is composed of the very best tested types that we know will give results. Why not raise the major part of our feed on our own farms?

Barley

Not Prepaid.

Barley.

No. 298 (120 days). Barley planting is rapidly increasing, especially by poultry raisers, for the purpose of furnishing great quantities of green feed and grazing during the fall and winter months. For this purpose it is highly recommended and is classed with rye in some sections of the South. Plant from September until January. Use half bushel seed drilled in 3-foot rows, or a bushel and a half broadcast per acre. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.



Barley

Beggarweed

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Prepaid.

OF THE MANY SPLENDID COVER, HAY AND PASTURE CROPS, THIS IS AMONG THE VERY BEST. WILL CHOKE OUT PRACTICALLY ALL OTHER NOXIOUS GROWTHS.



Beggarweed. No. 299. Florida Clover. Perfectly adapted to our sandy soil. Makes one of the finest pastures, also a splendid quality of most nutritious hay. A

crop of Beggarweed turned under is equal to an application of high grade fertilizer. For your groves or truck lands there is nothing better.

Where the land is once well seeded with beggarweed you do not have to plant any more, as it will come up year after year. If cut for hay at the time the first flowers appear, the roots will send up a second crop which may be saved for seed from which enough seed will scatter to insure a crop for next season.

The seed may also be scattered in the corn rows at the time of the last cultivation. For the best quality of hay, the crop should be cut when three or four feet high, or at the beginning of the blooming period. Do not wait until same has gotten in full bloom, as many of the lower leaves will have fallen and much of the best crop lost. Plant the seed from April to August at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and remember while seeding that the thicker the stand in reason, the finer the quality of hay. Cover seed shallow, as it is small, and if put in the ground too deep it cannot germinate.

Usually the beggarweed does not make its appearance until May or June, consequently does not interfere with other crops, and is generally ready to cut in 60 days from time it comes up. Crop should be planted during cloudy or rainy weather if possible, for it is quite tender for first few days, and very hot sun will kill it out entirely sometimes, just as it is coming out of the ground, and many would think it had never germinated. Under favorable conditions seed will come up in three to five days.

Beggarweed is not by any means a pest, as it can easily be eradicated either by cultivation or cutting before seed mature.

Beggarweed is a land renovator and builder and should be in every field in Florida. The yield of hay per acre is from three to five tons where two cuttings are made. There is no good reason why Florida should not grow every pound of hay necessary for feeding farm stock. After the hay crop has been harvested the beggarweed will come up again, furnish-

ing fine pasture until frost. Pkg. 10c, lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.25, 100 lbs. \$30.00.

Benne

3 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

Benne. No. 25. Benne is a most wonderful crop for poultry and especially growing chicks. Try at least a few plants.

Culture.—Plant from March until July, in 4 or 5-foot rows. Seeds should be sown thinly, using about three pounds per acre. Cultivate same as corn, and it will do well on any soil suitable for corn.

Benne matures in four months, and the seeds will continue to fall for three months after it begins to ripen. Seeds are white, small and flat. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Broom Corn

10 LBS SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

FLORIDA SOIL AND CONDITIONS ARE WONDERFULLY ADAPTED TO GROWING BROOM CORN AND THERE SHOULD BE AT LEAST A DOZEN LARGE AND MODERN BROOM FACTORIES SCATTERED OVER OUR STATE.

Standard Evergreen Broom Corn.

No. 302 (90 days). When planting this crop you must exercise great care that you get the correct variety. There are many short brushed varieties that are only fit for making whisk brooms which would not be at all satisfactory for making sweeping brooms. You will find our Standard Evergreen among the most satisfactory, fine, long, straight broom brush types.

Culture.—Prepare your land thoroughly and drill thinly ten pounds of seed per acre in three-foot rows, when two or three inches high thin out, leaving a stalk every two or three inches. Plant March, April and May. Cultivate same as corn. Pkt. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.



Broom Corn

Buckwheat

PECK TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE.

Not prepaid.

Buckwheat is not grown extensively here in Florida, but does splendidly and owing to the ever increasing bee culture, believe buckwheat will be grown abundantly in a short time, as the flower is a most wonderful honey feed. Should be planted in the fall or early spring. Is a quick maturing cover crop, which benefits the land greatly when plowed under. Drill in rows 3 feet apart at the rate of one peck to acre or broadcast one bushel.

Japanese. No. 304 (65 days). This variety is very early. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

CLOVERS

Alfalfa

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.



Alfalfa. No. 125. Alfalfa is being grown quite successfully in a few instances here in Florida. November and December are perhaps the best months to plant. Prepare land thoroughly and broadcast 10 lbs. per acre. Pkg. 10c, lb. 45c, 10 lbs. \$3.25.

Alsike Clover

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.



Alsike Clover.

No. 126. Alsike Clover has thus far only been grown in a very limited way here in Florida, but we believe the time is coming when it will be grown successfully and extensively. We do not know of any large acreages being grown in the State, but there are many small patches here and there, where it is growing luxuriantly. Of the clover family, Alsike is the most hardy and will resist extremes of both heat and drouth. Alsike should be planted on fairly moist soil to do its best. In the Southern States, where clover has been regarded among the uncertainties, Alsike is displacing all other varieties. Plant at the rate of 10 lbs per acre, from October to February. Pkg. 10c, lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

Burr Clover

Postpaid.



Burr Clover. No. 308.

Burr Clover is used principally for pasture—an annual legume and a wonderful nitrogen gathering plant and soil enricher.

Burr Clover and Bermuda Grass planted together will furnish a green pasture almost the entire year. Where sown together use three bushels (30 lbs.) with five pounds of Bermuda. Where Burr Clover is sown alone use four to five bushels on well prepared land.

The seed are in small spiral burrs and there is usually much trash and soil with the seed, which is not at all objectionable due to the fact that same helps to inoculate the seed. Once started, the growth is more luxuriant each season. In order to give seed a chance to mature do not graze after the clover has begun to bloom freely.

You will find large numbers of hard seed which do not germinate very readily, therefore it is a good idea to place seed in bag and dip in cold water, then submerge in boiling water for two or three minutes, then dip in cold water again. In this way you will soften the hard coated seed and get a better stand.

Burr Clover is sown here in Florida during the months of October, November and December. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. (1 bu.) \$2.00.

Where items are not marked "Postpaid," do not take chances in having your order delayed or reduced by failure to add necessary postage. Parcel post rates are: First pound 5c, each additional pound 1c. This rate applies to all Florida points.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.

Sweet Clover

15 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.



Sweet Clover (Melilotus)

A wonderful land enricher and fine for bees. Melilotus seems to thrive in various soils, such as medium sandy, loam, heavy dark, clay, bottom and hill lands, but best on soil with lime content.

Sweet Clover is used largely for green manure, pasture hay and for the renovation of old thin, worn out soils. Relished by all kinds of stock and poultry.

Don't allow Sweet Clover to stand until it blooms if you desire to cut it, as it will lose all leaves and become woody.

This Clover has a very hard seed coating and does not germinate very quickly if there is not sufficient moisture, therefore put it out in plenty of time. On well prepared soil sow from October 1st to May 1st broadcast, at the rate of 15 lbs. of seed per acre, and harrow in lightly. Try a little of this Clover, your land may be well adapted to growing it. Unhulled seed, No. 310, pkg. 10c, lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.75. Recleaned (scarified), No. 309, pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Chufas

PECK SEED TO ACRE.

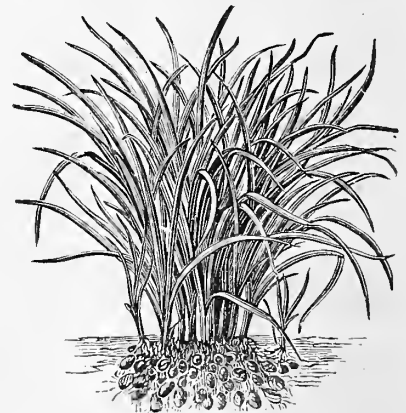
Not prepaid.

CHUFAS ARE AMONG THE MOST VALUABLE HOG FATTENING FEEDS THAT CAN BE PRODUCED, AND ONE OF THE BIGGEST PAYING CROPS WHEN EVOLUTIONIZED INTO A BACON CROP.

Chufas.

No. 311 (90 days). No one raising hogs should fail to plant this crop. Use peck seed per acre, rows three feet apart, three to four seed in hills six inches apart in the drill.

We have never seen the demand for Chufa seed fully supplied, therefore don't wait until the day you are ready to plant, secure your seed a few weeks prior to planting time. First class recleaned seed. Qt. 30c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.



Chufas

Field Corn

4 QUARTS SEED PER ACRE.

Not prepaid.

WITH A HUNDRED THOUSAND MORE HEAD OF LIVE STOCK IN FLORIDA THAN EVER BEFORE, MORE DAIRY COWS, MORE BEEF CATTLE, MORE HOGS, ALL MEANS MORE FEED.

Certainly Florida farmers are going to grow more Corn, especially when fed corn is bringing \$2.25 to \$2.50 per bushel in the open market. If you can not properly fertilize, cultivate and grow a large acre area, cut down the acreage to a small area that you can properly take care of, for a good acre yield on a small area is far more profitable than a small acre yield on wide area.

Our farmers know how to grow corn and about the best evidence of this is to note the wonderful increase in our corn production during the last two years. Instead of buying our feed, let's sell some. It is wonderfully comforting to know that the crib is sufficiently filled to carry us over to another harvest without having to purchase any high priced feed.

Our general crop seed corn selections are strictly Florida grown with the exception of the Prolifics, and which general crop types include Florida Flint, Kilgore's Poorland, Cuban or Havana Flint, Florida King and Roy's Corn Club. These are the cream of the State and will certainly produce results.

It is not an expensive crop to grow: one gallon of shelled corn is sufficient for one acre, and when the corn is almost matured, cowpeas, or beggarweed should be planted between the rows. These will furnish you with good forage for live stock; besides improving your soil for the succeeding crops.

By all means plant nothing but a Florida grown corn for

general crop, as the Northern or Western corn is too soft, and will not stand the weevils here in Florida. This is a splendid follow crop after beans, potatoes, etc., which will get the benefit of the fertilizer not taken by the previous crop. Our seed corn is all selected, tipped, nubbed and hand shelled.

Bud Worm.—Frequently the late plantings are more or less affected by bud worms, hence it is always best to plant as early as possible, but with your late plantings if you are troubled with this pest, you will find that a pound of powdered arsenate of lead and three pounds of flour thoroughly mixed and dusted into the bud, will be found very effective and render the chances much greater for growing a crop of late corn. Don't let weevils eat up from ten to twenty-five per cent of your corn. Keep them out by the use of bi-sulphide of carbon. With better cribs and little effort we can keep corn in Florida indefinitely.

Boys' Corn Club. No. 313. This variety is what we call our ace, and think it easily one of the very best all round corns ever grown in the State.

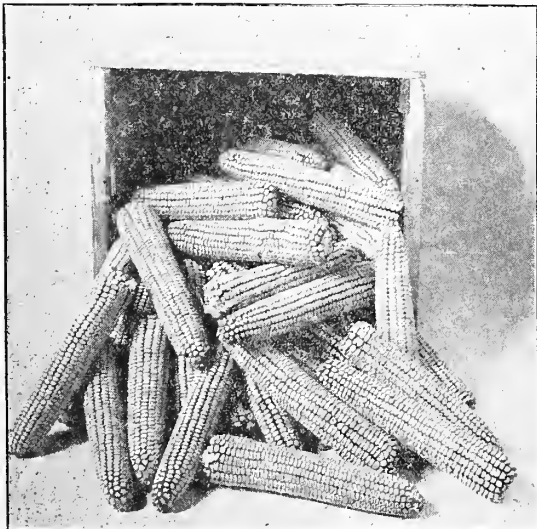
Planted extensively throughout the State and so largely grown by the various corn clubs that it has become known as "Boys' Corn Club," and never fails to do honor to the planter where conditions are half right. Corn Club originated in Marion county and has been grown by some of the best farmers for a quarter of a century. Splendid producer, absolutely dependable, flinty enough to withstand weevils, will make on high or low land and for general crop is one among the very best. Produces from one to three large heavy ears, small cob and very deep grain with shuck closing well over the end. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Florida Flint. No. 314. A Florida production, and the best all round white corn for general crop. Being very flinty it stands the weevils better than almost any other variety, except the Cuban Yellow. Good yielder, rather small cob with good, lengthy grain. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

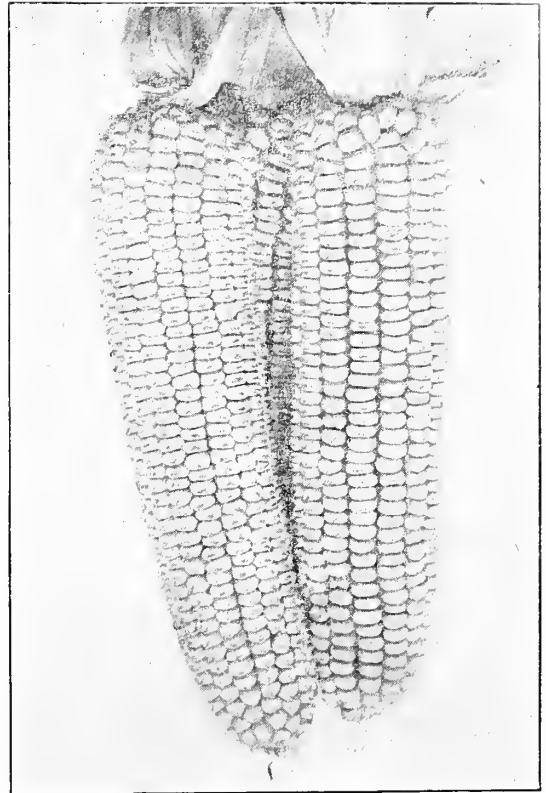
Florida King Corn. No. 315. We think this one among the very best that we list. Is grown in Alachua county, and we believe it to be one of Florida's best productions in the way of corn. Will average two large ears to the stalk with large, white, deep grains, and not too soft. A splendid corn for general crop. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bushel \$4.50.

Kilgore's Poorland Corn. No. 316. A splendid white, flinty and rather prolific, making from one to three ears to the stalk. If your soil is so thin that you have failed to make the yield that you should have, try this variety and see the difference in results. We know of some farmers who used to plant other varieties and never made enough to do them, and are now planting Kilgore's Poorland Corn and always have corn to sell. This is not a soft corn by any means, but a very hard, white corn, just the thing that will withstand the weevil which is so disastrous to corn here in Florida. Kilgore's Poorland Corn makes good medium ear, with fairly deep grain. Our Poorland Corn may be just the thing for your soil; try it. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.



Boys' Corn Club Corn



Kilgore's Florida Flint Corn

Cuban or Havana Yellow Flint. No. 317. This corn will make under all kinds of adverse weather conditions. Small ears, small grain, and one of the hardest of all flint corn, and one that withstands weevils better than any other variety. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Kilgore's Prolific. No. 318. This is some of the best prolific corn that has ever been planted in the State. Makes from two to four large size ears, and is very early. If you want something that will make a good heavy yield and fill your crib with good early corn, plant Kilgore's Prolific. It makes first class roasting ears of splendid market appearance. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Hasting's Prolific. No. 319. A fine corn that is planted extensively through the South and too well known to need any introduction. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Snowflake. No. 320. A splendid variety for roasting ears, or very early feeding purposes. Large ears with long, white grains. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Improved Golden Dent. No. 321. This is a splendid variety to plant in our State for early use, but too soft for a general crop. A great yielder, large grains and very early. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Hickory King. No. 322. Very popular throughout the South. Small cob, with broad, deep white grain. Exceedingly productive and does better on thin soil than most any other variety, but too soft for general crop in Florida. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Early Improved White Dent. No. 323. Prolific and splendid variety for early use. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Mexican Blue. No. 324. A splendid variety to plant in case your vegetable crop is a little late coming off the ground, on which you desire to plant corn. Furthermore, it is among the very best drought resistant varieties, which is frequently quite an important feature when making late plantings. In Texas and other southwestern states this variety is very popular, and a very good yielder. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Ensilage Corn

Illinois Ensilage. No. 325. This is one of the very best varieties that can be used for silo purposes; in fact, it is used more extensively than all other ensilage corns combined. Aside from the fact that this variety makes more fodder than other ensilage varieties, it is a heavy yielder of large ears of pure white corn, which makes excellent roasting ears. Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Pop Corn

Prepaid.

White Rice. No. 326. One of the very best for popping purposes. Will make an abundance of grain for poultry feed. Lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

Dasheen

Not prepaid.

5 BUSHELS TO ACRE.

THE DEMAND FOR
DASHEENS AS A FOOD
PRODUCT IS RAPIDLY
INCREASING IN THE
EASTERN MARKETS.

Dasheen. No. 330. The beauty of the Dasheen is, it grows to perfection in our State. Average yield per acre, 400 bushels. The low, wet lands are best adapted to Dasheen growing. In fact, it must be planted on this kind of land. Make rows 4 feet apart and hills 3 feet apart in the row. It will take 5 bushels of medium size seed to plant an acre, and same should not be cut but planted whole and cover 4 to 6 inches deep. Not necessary to set the bud end up, but just simply drop and cover. Plant January, February or March; February preferred. Takes about seven months to mature a crop. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.



Dasheen

Egyptian Wheat

10 LBS. SEED TO ACRE.

Prepaid.

Egyptian Wheat or White Seeded Chicken Corn.

No. 332 (120 days). This seems to be what is known as "Old Time Chicken Corn." Only we consider the Egyptian Wheat a decided improvement, being far more productive, and is well adapted to our soil and which has been grown in Florida with great success, and will no doubt become one of our most popular forage plants, as it is relished by all kinds of stock. Produces abundance of grain that is far superior to Kaffir Corn or Sorghum for chicken feed. Often you will get almost a pound of seed from one head. Drill 10 pounds seed per acre in 3-foot rows.

One of the best yielders of all the Sorghum or Kaffir families. Can produce two crops from one sowing. First cut for green feed and second as a grain crop. Perfectly adapted to the Gulf States. Pkg. 10c, lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Feterita

Not postpaid.

Feterita. No. 334. Another specie of the Sorghum family, which resembles the Kaffir Corn, except grain is slightly larger. Feterita has large joints which put out suckers that produce well-filled heads often yielding half gallon seed per stalk. Feterita is perhaps one of the quickest maturing of all the Sorghum family. It is ready for the silo in two months from the time seed is planted. Like Milo Maize it is a wonderful drought resister. It would be well for some of our Florida farmers to try Feterita on their dry lands. Stools abundantly, heavy yielder.

Plant and cultivate same as Milo Maize. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

GRASSES

Bermuda Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

Bermuda. No. 336. For pasture or lawn, Bermuda Grass is the most permanent for the South. Will stand the most adverse climatic conditions and furnish excellent grazing from early Spring until frost. It is propagated by either seed or roots. When seed are used, the ground should be well prepared with a fine smooth surface, as the seeds are very small. In sowing, mix with fine soil in order that same may be distributed evenly. Seed should be sown from first of March to June at the rate of 10 pounds per acre, and covered by using a roller or light smoothing harrow.

Do not be disappointed if the seed does not come up at

once, for usually it takes from 30 to 60 days to germinate. For hog pasture Bermuda grass is hard to beat; it is excellent for chickens to run on.

Many object to Bermuda, thinking it is hard to eradicate, but this is not difficult, as smothering crops such as cow-peas and velvet beans, or any crop which keeps it heavily shaded will kill it out. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, lb. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$8.50.

Natal Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

THIS IS A MOST WONDERFUL GRASS FOR OUR FLORIDA SOIL, ESPECIALLY FOR GROVE WORK. IT WILL PRACTICALLY CLEAN OUT ALL OTHER UNDESIRABLE GRASS AND WEED PESTS.

Natal Grass. No. 337. One of the main features of this wonderful grass is the fact that it will make a luxuriant growth on our high sand hills where practically no other grass or vegetation will thrive. We would not advise planting Natal Grass on ground that is too low. Sometimes this grass is confused with Rhodes or Northern Red Top, but it is entirely different from either; however, it is sometimes called Florida Red Top.

Natal Grass is not generally considered a perennial, as heavy frost will kill the roots; however, after once established, it reseed itself each year and will quickly spread over the grove or field. But it is not a pest in the least, from the fact that it can be very easily gotten rid of by not allowing it to make any seed, cutting just before it blooms, no seeds will be scattered and next year you will have but very little Natal grass. A field of Natal grass is a very beautiful scene, the seeds being borne in loose, pink, downy, branching sprays.

The preparation of the seed bed should be done thoroughly by breaking the land and then pulverizing same with a harrow. Sow the seed broadcast, which is very light and fluffy,

and it is difficult to scatter uniformly over the surface of the soil. This, however, can be overcome to a great extent by mixing the seed with moist sand, but do not have it too wet or it will be impossible to get an even distribution. It will require ten pounds of seed to plant an acre. It will always be found best to use a liberal quantity of seed, so as to insure a good stand.

After the seed has been sown, same must not be covered more than half an inch by harrowing very lightly or by use of a brush.

Great care should be exercised not to get the seed too deep, for if same is covered too deeply a poor stand will surely be the result. The seed is very small, and it is impossible for it to come up through a heavy covering. Natal grass is best planted from March until August; however, some plant in the fall, but it is very hard to get the seed up while the ground is cold, and should you have some severe cold it would be killed. Under favorable conditions first crop of hay is cut in 75 days from time of seeding, which should be done while in bloom. Two or three cuttings a year are made, but care should be taken, in order that one crop of seed may be matured so as to insure a stand for the next season, and it makes no material difference whether this is before first or last cutting.

Any Florida farmer that buys a pound of hay undoubtedly needs a guardian. It is positively absurd to think of doing such a thing when there are so many months in the year that we can grow forage crops and such a variety of them. We have first class, well matured seed as follows: Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 15c, 1 lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Italian Rye Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

ITALIAN RYE IS ONE OF OUR MOST VALUABLE GRASSES FOR WINTER LAWNS AND PASTURE FOR FLORIDA.

Italian Rye Grass. No. 338. Will not stand excessive heat and drouth, therefore must be planted in the fall or winter, say from October to February. If planted in the fall it will produce a beautiful green lawn all winter. This grass makes a rapid and luxuriant growth and is very valuable where immediate results are desired, but as soon as the warm weather puts in its appearance the Rye grass will disappear. Not only makes a splendid winter lawn, but will yield three or four cuttings of the most nutritious hay—makes quick and vigorous growth, but not permanent. Will not do well on land that is high and dry, but must have rather a moist or damp situation. Should be planted on well prepared ground same as for any other small and delicate seed. Broadcast at the rate of ten pounds per acre, using roller or light harrow to cover the seed. Pkg. 10c, 1 lb. 25c, ten pounds \$2.25.

Paspalum Dilatatum

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

Paspalum Dilatatum No. 339. Paspalum is quite promising with regard to becoming one of our standard grasses for Florida. It likes moist land best, but will grow on the medium high lands, but not quite so well as on the wet soils. Broadcast the seed at the rate of ten pounds per acre from June to April. Grows in tufts at first, and grows almost as fast in winter as in summer and keeps a fresh green growth coming all the time. A new grass for Florida, but those who have tried it are very enthusiastic, believing that it will be a most excellent permanent pasture, especially on our medium or low lands. In California, Paspalum is among the most valuable grasses for hay and pasturage. Stools and seeds freely. May be transplanted from subdivided stools. Grows throughout the winter, which should make it a most valuable winter pasture for Florida. Stock relish it as well or better than Alfalfa. Pkt. 10c, ¼ lb. 30c, 1 lb. \$1.00, 10 lbs. \$8.50, 100 lbs. \$75.00.

Rhodes Grass

10 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

THIS GRASS HAS PROVEN VERY SATISFACTORY ALL OVER THE STATE WHERE CONDITIONS WERE AT ALL FAVORABLE.

Rhodes Grass. No. 340. Comes to us from Central and Southern Africa, which is a newly introduced forage plant. It is an annual, growing three to four feet high with a large number of very long, narrow, tender leaves and few branching stems.

When grown from seed its growth is commonly erect the first season, but on the same ground it seems to make runner-like branches two to four feet long, which root at the joint and cover the ground quite rapidly. It has been our experience in Florida that the Rhodes grass does best on medium low land; in other words, it seems to like more or less moisture. This grass promises to become one of our greatest hay crops.

The Rhodes grass is planted in Florida in the fall, October and November, and from first of March to September. We suggest spring as the best time to plant. Put your land in first class shape and broadcast 10 pounds of seed per acre. Under favorable conditions this will be ready for your first cutting in four weeks, and from then on for several months can be cut once a month. Some sections of the State where conditions are favorable, 8 and 10 cuttings are made in one year, but ordinarily two or three cuttings of about one ton each to the acre is about the average.

This grass is easily eradicated by plowing it under before it has had time to reseed itself. Cut for hay about the time it begins to bloom. Pkg. 10c, ¼ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 75c, 10 lbs. \$6.50.

Sudan Grass

20 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

IF YOU HAVE NOT TRIED THIS GRASS, DON'T LET ANOTHER SEASON PASS WITHOUT GIVING IT A TRIAL. IT IS FAR PAS THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE.

Sudan Grass. No. 341. Every stock raiser and farmer should familiarize himself with the merits of this wonderful grass. For beef or milk, work or driving stock you will find it unexcelled. Stock find it particularly palatable and seem to prefer it to many other forage plants. Can be cut three or four times a year; easy to cure and makes exceedingly fine hay, and grows to perfection in Florida. Produces feed in abundance wherever grown, with or without rain. Marvelous drouth resistant and thrives in spite of excessive moisture. It is a tall annual grass, growing under favorable conditions to the height of 6 to 10 feet, but when broadcasted thickly (which should be done to make the finest hay) makes a growth of 3 to 5 feet high. The stems are fine; the largest stalks seldom larger than a lead pencil. Where the plants are scattered they stool abundantly, as many as a hundred stalks coming from a single root sometimes.

Sudan Grass lacks root stock and therefore never becomes a pest. The stems are leafy and erect, cures easily and has been grown with marked success throughout the South. Earlier than Early Amber Sorghum. Seed can be sown from March to August, either in cultivated rows thirty inches apart at the rate of five pounds of seed per acre, or broadcast at the rate of 20 pounds per acre. By getting a good thick stand the hay will be much finer quality. Sudan grass may be used as a green feed same as cattail millet, as it grows out immediately after being cut, or makes a fine pasture. You cannot miss it by trying some Sudan.

We feel that it is our duty to our customers to call attention to the danger of buying seed from certain districts, as Sudan Grass is a very close likeness to both Johnson Grass and Sorghum and hybridizes readily with either.

We get our seed from Colorado, where, on account of the latitude and high altitude, Johnson Grass can not survive the winters, nor is the season long enough for it to seed, therefore you may depend on our seed as being absolutely free of this pest. Our seed is grown under irrigation, where the seed fills perfectly. Recleaned seed, pkg. 5c, ¼ lb. 10c, 1 lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Goobers

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

Goobers. No. 345. Frequently the Goober is confused with the Peanut, but it is an entirely different proposition. The goober is strictly a hog feed, planted and cultivated similar to Peanuts, but has only one seed to the pod, which is round and large. Can be left in the ground all winter without deterioration.

Plant in four-foot rows, dropping three or four seed in hills fifteen inches apart, or can be planted in corn like peanuts. 1 lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. (25 lbs.) \$3.50.

Kaffir Corn

10 LBS. TO BUSHEL SEED PER ACRE.

Not prepaid.

White Kaffir Corn. No. 347 (90 days). A very valuable crop to grow where you have poultry or live stock.

Plant from March until August in rows three feet apart, drilling the seed thinly, using ten pounds per acre where planted for the grain; where to be cut for forage broadcast

cnc bushel per acre, which will give two cuttings. Kaffir corn is a valuable feed for chickens, and is always found in mixed poultry feeds. Will do well on almost any good Florida soil. Lb. 10c, pk. 90c, bu. \$3.50.

Millet

Not prepaid.

Cattail or Pearl Millet.

No. 350. This is one of the most valuable forage plants for continuous cutting of green feed. Every one who has stock should plant a few rows of Cattail Millet for green feed throughout the summer. The more you cut it the better it grows. It is eaten greedily by all stock. Plant in spring, as soon as frost is over, up as late as August, in 3-foot rows. Where drilled use 4 pounds per acre and 20 pounds broadcast. Pkg. 10c, lb. 20c, 10 lbs. \$1.90.

Golden Millet.

No. 351 (Formerly German Millet) (60 days). For large yielding, nutritious, quick growing hay crop, there is nothing better than Golden Millet. However, it must be thickly seeded, not less than one bushel to the acre. This keeps the plants from being coarse, which makes a finer quality of hay. If you want some early hay plant March and April, which will enable one to make a crop before the rainy season sets in. Then for second crop plant in July and August. Cut in about six weeks from time of planting or while in bloom, before the seed hardens. Broadcast, one bushel per acre. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Milo Maize

FIFTY POUNDS TO BUSHEL.

Not prepaid.

Milo Maize.

No. 354. Is of the Sorghum family, growing stalks 8 to 10 feet high. Somewhat like Kaffir Corn, more productive and 15 to 20 days earlier. Stands much drouth and will make a crop where corn would be a total failure. Plant in 3-foot rows and thin out plants 4 to 6 inches apart, using one peck of seed per acre, or if broadcast, use one bushel of seed. Cultivate same as corn or sorghum. Can be cut many times, stools heavily and makes fine silage. A splendid hog feed and relished by all livestock. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Oats

AMONG THE BEST FALL AND WINTER GRAIN AND GRAZING CROPS FOR FLORIDA.

BUSHEL 32 POUNDS.

Not prepaid.

DON'T LET YOUR LAND STAY IDLE DURING THE FALL AND WINTER. FOLLOW CORN, COWPEAS, CHUFAS, COTTON, VELVET BEANS, MILLET, PEANUTS, RICE, SORGHUM, SOY BEANS AND ALL TRUCK CROPS WITH AN OAT CROP. OATS ARE NOT ONLY VERY PROFITABLE FOR GRAIN AND GRAZING. BUT AS A COVER CROP IT KEEPS YOUR LAND IN BETTER CONDITION THAN HAD IT GROWN UP IN GRASS AND WEEDS.

Our seed oats are re-cleaned and strictly Southern grown varieties. Southern grown seed oats for the Gulf States are far superior to Northern or Western seed.

Your land should be turned deep Oct 1st. After it has been broken a disc harrow should be used, completely pulverizing and leveling the ground. There are three ways in which you can plant, viz: open furrow, drill or broadcast. For Florida we would recommend drilling or broadcasting, as there is no special advantage in using the open furrow, as we do not have enough cold here in Florida to kill out oats; the chief reason for using the open furrow being to protect from freezes.

If you wish to plant in drills, make your drills 18 inches apart and cover seed 2 or 3 inches deep. If the seed is broadcasted, use a tooth harrow to put them in with. The best time to plant here in Florida is October and November. However, the Burt, or Ninety-Day, can be planted as late as January and frequently makes a good crop. Do not use less than two bushels of seed per acre.

If you wish to fertilize, do so just before you are ready to plant, scattering broadcast and using the disc again to mix with the soil. Or, if you have grain drill disc, the fertilizer may be put in at the same time seed is sown. Three hundred pounds of 3 or 4 per cent ammoniated fertilizer always pays many fold. For a top dresser, use 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre about the first of March.

Any of the following varieties will give you splendid results here in Florida; in fact, repeated tests have proven them to be about the only sorts that will give best results on Florida soils. After your oats are harvested sow the land to cowpeas.

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.



Fulghum Oats

Fulghum.

No. 356 (110 days). Undoubtedly this is one of the South's very best. We know of no other variety that has given such universal satisfaction. Almost as early as the Burt and a far heavier yielder. Rust proof, entirely beardless and drouth resistant. If you are not familiar with this variety, allow us to say that you need not have any hesitancy in planting Fulghum Oats. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.85, 10 bus. \$17.50.

Texas Rust Proof.

No. 357 (130 days). This is a variety which is very popular throughout Florida. But the name may be slightly misleading, for there is no oat that is absolutely rust proof; however, there are only certain seasons in which the rust gives any trouble. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.40, 10 bus. \$13.

Burt or 90-day.

No. 358 (90 to 100 days). Quick maturing and one of Florida's most popular oats. Sure cropper, and can be planted later than any other variety. Qt. 10c, pk. 40c, bu. \$1.40, 10 bus. \$13.00.

Hasting's Hundred Bushel Oats.

No. 359 (130 days). A variety that has become very popular within last few seasons. Said to be rust proof, good cropper and early. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.85, 10 bus. \$17.50.

Winter Turf or Grazing Oats.

No. 360 (130 days). Splendid for pasturing; looks more like rye while growing. No matter how severe the cold, it never seems to affect this variety. For grazing there is no other oat that will beat it. Qt. 10c, pk. 50c, bu. \$1.90, 10 bus. \$18.50.

Peanuts

BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE.

Not prepaid.

PEANUTS ARE EASILY GROWN, EASILY HARVESTED AND AMONG OUR VERY BEST STANDARD FEED CROPS.



Peanuts are a very profitable crop to grow where you have stock, and especially hogs. In addition to the crop of nuts for your hogs, they yield a great quantity of nutritious dry forage. The

Florida peanuts are far the best where grown to fatten hogs, as they can be left in the ground until eaten, but not so with the Spanish peanuts, as they must be harvested as soon as matured, or they will sprout and come up the first wet spell.

It is better to shell the seed to plant, however, this is not absolutely necessary, especially where you have plenty of moisture to swell the kernel sufficiently for it to come through the shell. If a little dry, better shell your seed. If planted in corn, which is a splendid scheme, a bushel will

plant four acres, but where planted solid it requires a bushel of seed per acre, in three-foot rows, dropping seed in hill a foot apart. You can produce two crops per year on same ground of the Spanish types, if first crop is planted early, but this is not true of the Florida.

Florida Runner Peanuts. No. 363 (120 days). This is the principal variety where you are growing for hog feed, as the nuts will remain in the ground in good condition all Fall or until eaten out by the hogs. Qt. 10c, pk. 75c, bu. \$2.50, 10 bus. \$24.00.

Improved Spanish (or Valencia).

No. 364 (100 days). A bush variety with 2 to 4 peas to the pod making a large amount of top which can be converted into most nutritious hay by proper curing. If you desire to grow eating peanuts for the market, this would be the best type for this purpose, as it has the size, productiveness and most excellent flavor. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75, 10 bus. \$36.

Small Spanish Peanuts.

No. 365 (90 days). This is the little white Spanish and one of the surest croppers, very productive. Two crops a year can be produced on same ground. The nuts stick to the vine in harvesting and both tops and nuts are fed to cows, horses and hogs as a whole grain ration. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.00, 10 bus. \$28.50.

Cow Peas

Not prepaid.

PLENTY OF COW PEAS MEANS SOME OF THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FERTILIZER EVER PUT INTO THE GROUND. PEAS WILL NOT ROB YOUR SOIL, BUT WILL ALWAYS LEAVE IT IN BETTER CONDITION THAN IT WAS FOUND.

INOCULATE THIS
SEED WITH
MULFORD CULTURE

Impossible to plant too many peas—no crop will do more for your land. If your land is new there is absolutely nothing that will sweeten and put it in a good state of cultivation quicker than

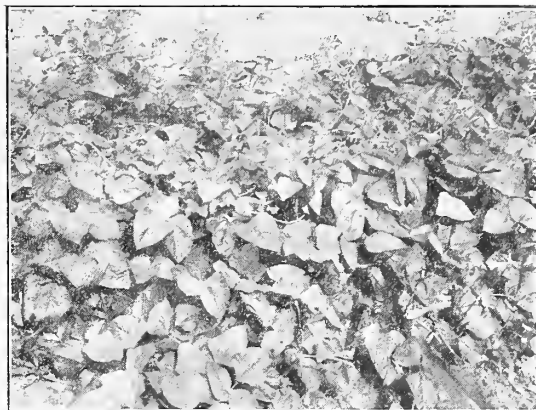
a crop of cowpeas.

There is no leguminous crop that will build the land up like a crop of cowpeas turned under, and should have a place on every farm. Cowpeas may be sown any time from March to September broadcast or in drills 3 or 4 feet apart, the first method requiring more seed and less labor, while to drill permits one or two cultivations, requires less seed, are more easily mowed for hay and gives a heavy yield. From one to two bushels per acre are used in broadcasting and from two to three pecks for seeding in drills or considerable less of the small varieties. A common and excellent practice is to sow between the rows of corn just before the last cultivation. Sow peas after your oats, tomato and various other crops are taken off. Do not let your land be idle to sunbake and grow up in weeds; put a cover crop of peas on it. The cost will be small and returns many fold, as your land will be in fine condition when you are ready for it again. Plant every available foot of cultivated land in peas while not in use; in this way you can keep it in high state of cultivation. Cowpeas are more preferable than velvet beans for building up the land, as the peas are easier turned under and rot much more quickly and better to handle generally, and just as beneficial to the land.

For hay the peas are far superior, as the beans are more woody and exceedingly hard to cure. The time of planting should be determined by the use to be made of the crop. If a heavy yield of hay is the principal object, plant a vigorous upright variety like the Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron, and Brabham. When peas are sown broadcast with a small growing variety of Sorghum such as the Early Amber, at the rate of a bushel of peas and half bushel of sorghum per acre, the mixture will make fine hay. To make the best hay the vines should be cut as soon as the earliest pods become yellow.

In growing a crop of peas for hay, our rainy season has to be considered, and by planting in March, such varieties as Whippoorwill, Unknown, Iron and Brabham can be cut before the rain sets in, about the first of June. All varieties can be planted any time during the rainy season, and the hay cut after it is over.

A general practice in saving hay is to start the mower as soon as the dew has dried off in the morning and cut until noon. As soon as the upper surface of the cut vines is well wilted turn the vines over, exposing the other side to the sunlight and air. If the crop is very heavy this may have to be done twice. A splendid device for curing peavine hay is to make a pyramid consisting of four poles six feet long, joined at the top and held four feet apart at the bottom by means of crosspieces on which the vines are piled. The object of the device is to let the air circulate more freely and dry the vines with as little handling as possible. Leave the hay on these racks two or three days before hauling to the barn. A heavy rain may fall on the freshly cut vines and do little or no damage, but they should not be touched until the surface is well dried.



Cowpeas

Iron. No. 368. This variety has become one of the most valuable peas in cultivation on account of its disease-resisting qualities. Said to be entirely immune from wilt, fungus and root-knot. The Iron is medium early and will stand more wet weather than any other variety known to us, and is a very heavy viner. Like the Brabham it is of erect growth, vigorous, prolific, and holds its leaves better than almost any other variety. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Brabham. No. 370. This wonderful and disease-resisting variety takes its place in the same class as the Iron, and beyond doubt is one of the very best that can possibly be planted. For hay it beats them all, making an upright growth which, unlike most other varieties, holds the vines off the ground to some extent, making the cutting much easier. The Brabham is absolutely immune from all diseases which attack some other varieties, makes fine growth of vines, is early and where planted in March, April or May, two fine cuttings of hay can be made, as after first cutting the stalk will give forth a fine growth for another cutting or good crop of peas. One Georgia writer terms it the most valuable pea in existence. The only way you can possibly make a mistake with the Brabham is by not planting it. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Whippoorwill. No. 371. One of the most popular peas throughout the South. Very early, prolific and makes good growth of vines, and for general purposes is one of the very best. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.25, 10 bus. \$41.50.

Wonderful or Unknown. No. 372. One of the greatest vine peas known, but it takes the full growing season to get a crop; in other words, it does not mature until in the early fall. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Mixed. No. 373. Composed of the best Southern varieties. The advantages claimed for sowing Mixed Peas is that they produce a heavier crop of vines for forage or soil improver, and inasmuch as they are cheaper than the straight varieties, they are used very extensively where only planted for the benefit of the soil. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.25, 10 bus. \$41.50.

Clay. No. 374. Well known and popular early variety, and not as heavy viner as some of the other varieties, such as Unknown and Iron. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.15, bu. \$4.25, 10 bus. \$41.50.

New Era. No. 375. This is one of the earliest of all cowpeas. Splendid viner and a heavy producer; seed a dark speckled. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50, 10 bus. \$44.00.

Black. No. 376. A standard variety. Very prolific and early to mature. Makes fine growth and is a heavy yielder. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.00, 10 bus. \$47.50.

California Blackeye. No. 377. If you want some of the earliest and best table peas that grow, plant the California Blackeye. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.65, bu. \$6.00, 10 bus. \$57.50.

Early or Two-Crop Conch. No. 378. Most delicious table pea. Does not make a great deal of vine but two crops a year can be grown on the same ground. Qt. 35c, pk. \$2.25, bu. \$8.00.

Yellow Sugar Crowder. No. 379. This is a magnificent table pea, and a variety that is well known throughout the South. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.50.

Rape

4 TO 8 POUNDS TO ACRE.

Postpaid.

RAPE IS AMONG OUR MOST IMPORTANT FALL AND WINTER GREEN FEED CROPS, AND WILL GIVE FINE RETURNS FOR THE SMALL AMOUNT INVESTED.

If you have never planted Rape, we would suggest that you lose no time in familiarizing yourself with the merits of this wonderful and valuable Fall and Winter green forage crop, where you have poultry, cattle, hogs, sheep and goats.

Every stock and poultry raiser should be familiar with Rape, which is one of Florida's best all round forage crops, and one which will pay the best returns for the amount expended. Where the soil is fairly good it is not necessary to fertilize; however, 200 to 300 pounds of 3 to 4 per cent ammonia goods will give fine results. Rape can be grown on a variety of soils, ranging from a sand bed to a muck pond. If you raise chickens, cattle, sheep or hogs, do not overlook this one important and inexpensive crop. Rape is no good as a dry forage, but for pasture or green feed there is nothing better. You can have green feed from October until April. Rape will not do much during the summer, as it will not stand much warm weather. Rape is best sown in drills four feet apart, using four pounds of seed per acre. Can also be broadcasted, using eight pounds of seed per acre. However, it is better to drill, for two reasons; first, when drilled the crop may be cultivated once or twice, which of course is a benefit to any crop; secondly, where the stock is turned in they will graze up and down the rows, consequently will not trample down and waste nearly so much as where sown broadcast. Rape can be sown from September to March. After cutting or grazing off it keeps coming out again. For hogs, sheep and cattle, Rape is a great fat producer, and will also increase the production of milk. It is a splendid plan to have several different ages of this crop, in different plots, in order that same may be growing out again while some other plot is being grazed. This applies to both stock and poultry. Rape resembles the Rutabaga somewhat in both stalk and leaf, except that it produces many more stalks and leaves. It is authoritatively said that a pound of rape contains more food value than a pound of alfalfa, clover or vetch. Rape is a wonderful muscle, flesh and blood builder. To those who have planted rape it will not be necessary to urge you to plant again; but to those who have not grown it, you cannot afford to overlook this valuable crop.



Dwarf Essex Rape

Dwarf Essex Rape.

\$17.00.

No. 383. Pound 25c,
10 lbs. \$1.90, 100 lbs.

Rice

HALF BUSHEL SEED TO ACRE.

Not prepaid.

RICE GROWING IS A FLORIDA GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY THAT WE FEAR IS BEING OVERLOOKED GENERALLY. SMALL EXPENSE AND NOT AT ALL DIFFICULT TO GROW.

Why not grow a profitable rice crop on some of your idle or waste land?

Every year brings forth more interest in rice growing, and why not make it one of our staples?

The growing of rice in Florida is one of the crops that is overlooked. We have thousands of acres of the finest rice land in the world, and let us hope the time is not far distant when we will be shipping trainloads of this staple product out of the State instead of bringing in thousands of pounds annually.

Rice makes fine feed for both stock and poultry. Prepare the ground thoroughly and drill half bushel per acre in 2½-foot rows and cultivate a few times. Should be planted in March or April in order that it may mature at a time to miss the rice bird season, which are very destructive to the crop. Planted in June and July will also miss the bird season.

Gopher Rice.

No. 385. This is the most popular variety for Florida, and is generally known as the Highland Rice. Grains heavy, broad and flat. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Pearl or White Rice.

No. 386. Another variety that is used extensively. Long, slender grains. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Rye

Not prepaid.

POSITIVELY ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE AND DEPENDABLE CROPS THAT CAN POSSIBLY BE GROWN FOR AN ABUNDANCE OF GRAZING THROUGHOUT THE FALL AND WINTER FOR ALL KINDS OF LIVE STOCK AND POULTRY.

Rye is among the very best Fall and Winter grazing crops. Splendid for all manner of live stock and poultry. Rye is a feed bill reducer and egg producer.

Any one with stock or poultry who does not plant rye to give plenty of green feed all through the winter, certainly does not know the value of rye as a winter crop and feed bill saver. You can graze the rye or cut and feed green, and it keeps coming. Sometimes rye is referred to as the poverty plant, as it can be grown on poorer ground than any other forage plant known.

Rye can be planted from September to January, but October, November, and December are the best months in which to plant. If you wish to cut and feed green instead of grazing it, it is best to plant in drills, three feet apart, using a peck of seed per acre, but where wanted broadcast, it will take one bushel to seed an acre.

Florida Grown Black Rye.

No. 388. The standard variety planted here in our State and one that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Florida Black Rye will grow upright and tall, but all Western and Northern varieties have a tendency to fall over on the ground, making it very undesirable where it is wanted to cut for green feed. Ready for grazing in 6 to 8 weeks from time of planting. Results are always satisfying from a crop of Florida Black Rye. Qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.50.

Abruzzi Rye.

No. 389. Highly recommended throughout the South, where it has been tried and advocated by some of the experimental stations as being one of the very best. Abruzzi is a tall growing variety, the same as Florida Black Rye, and a vigorous grower; early and splendid yielder of grain and an immense amount of grazing. This particular variety has given splendid results wherever tried, and is increasing in popularity each season. Qt. 20c, pk. \$1.10, bu. \$3.75.

Georgia Rye.

No. 390. Very popular and large quantities are sold each year. But a variety that does not grow upright, having a tendency to fall over after growing to a height of 15 or 18 inches; however, where wanted for grazing alone, and not to cut, it will be found satisfactory. Qt. 15c, pk. 85c, bu. \$3.90.

Sorghum

Not prepaid.

SORGHUM IS ONE OF OUR MOST VALUABLE SOUTHERN FORAGE CROPS AND SHOULD BE GROWN ON EVERY FARM.

Sorghum makes an excellent feed for cows, horses, hogs, in fact, all manner of live stock. Fine for soiling, pasturage, hay and ensilage.

The seed should be planted at various times to secure a succession of forage; several cuttings can be made, making it a very heavy yielder, which is rich in fat-forming elements. Being a deep rooted plant it stands the drought much better than many of the other forage crops. It is a common practice to sow sorghum and cowpeas together for hay and pasturage purposes, which is excellent for either. Where sown together use half bushel Sorghum and bushel Cowpeas. Drill in 3-foot rows at the rate of peck to acre; where planted for making syrup use only 5 pounds of seed, or where sown broadcast use 1 bushel of seed to acre. Plant from March to August.

Early Amber. No. 393 (65 days). Probably one of the very earliest varieties, used almost exclusively for forage. Lb. 10c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.

Sugar Drip. No. 394. This variety not only makes a large yield of forage but is a splendid variety for making syrup of superior quality. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.75.

Early Orange. No. 395. Well known throughout the South, and like the Early Amber is used principally for forage; however, not quite as early, but will yield a tremendous amount of feed. Lb. 10c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75.



Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane Sorghum

Texas Seeded Ribbon Cane.

No. 396. This is perhaps one of the very best varieties on the list for syrup making of the very highest type. Stalks tall and large with juice in abundance, making the very best quality of sorghum syrup, which in many instances brings more money per gallon than sugar cane syrup. Not only valuable for syrup making but will make wonderful amount of forage and green feed for all manner of live stock. Lb. 15c, pk. \$1.50, bu. \$5.75.

Soy Beans

Not prepaid.

ONE OF THE SOUTH'S MOST VALUABLE LEGUMES.



The use of this bean is increasing rapidly, as is the case with all other forage crops. It has been found to grow well almost anywhere in the South, as well as further North. The Soy bean is strongly drought resistant and makes hay in quality similar to the cowpeas, but not nearly so much vine, but makes rather an upright growth. Produces an abundance of seed and an excellent quality of hay if cut before too old, which

will make it more or less woody. The proper time to cut for hay is just as soon as the upper leaves begin to turn yellow.

Prepare the land same as you would for cowpeas; the seed may be sown in drills of sufficient distance to cultivate once or twice at the rate of a peck of seed per acre, dropping three or four seed to the hill every foot, or may be sown broadcast at the rate of a bushel per acre, same as cowpeas. Can be planted with cowpeas—broadcasting half bushel beans and three pecks of peas to acre. The beans making an upright growth have a great tendency to hold the cowpeas up off the ground. The Soy beans are a great nitrogen-gathering agency and a wonderful soil improver. Of the many varieties the Mammoth Yellow is the most popular planted in the South, and can be planted at any time that would be suitable for the cowpeas.

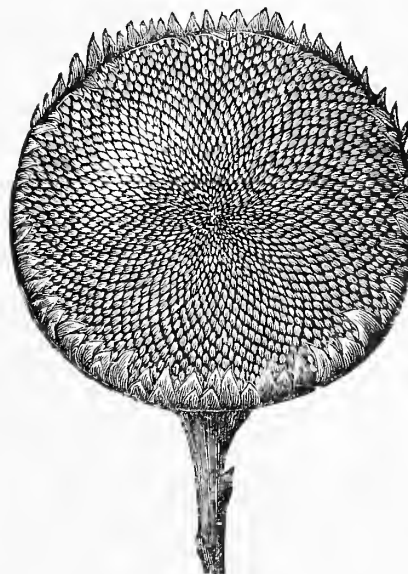
Mammoth Yellow. No. 398 (120 days). Pkg. 10c, qt. 20c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.75, 10 bus. \$46.00.

Sunflower

6 LBS. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

Sunflower Mammoth Russian.



No. 400. This is a crop that should never be overlooked by the poultry raiser. Matures quickly, inexpensive to grow and will yield an abundance of the best growing and egg-producing foods. The Mammoth Russian will produce several times as much as any other variety, and one of the largest. Does fine in Florida and will mature a crop in five or six weeks. Plant from March to August. Six pounds seed per acre, in drills three feet apart and hills one foot apart in the drill, thinning out to one stalk in the hill when 4 to 6 inches high. Lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.25.

Mammoth Russian Sunflower

Tobacco

¼ LB. SEED PER ACRE.

Postpaid.

Why not grow at least a part of the tobacco used by you? It's easily done.

Culture.—For your plant bed get a piece of new ground if possible and which will be least affected by weeds and grass, but if this is not practical, burn off a space for your seed bed and in this way you can destroy the various seeds that would be objectionable to a tobacco seed bed. Plant your seed in protected beds January and February, transplant in April and May. Rows four feet apart and two feet between the plants.

Sweet or Little Oronoko. No. 78. This is one of the very best chewing types. Cures a rich red, long narrow leaf, tough and waxy. Fine for sun curing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Choice Havana. No. 79. Used largely for cigars and pipe smoking. Very early with large, long leaf of fine quality. Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, ¼ lb. \$1.25, lb. \$4.50.

Promptness is our motto. If we cannot fill your order promptly on receipt of same, we will tell you by return mail. We will not wear out your patience completely by holding your order and money until we can receive the goods, which perhaps had not been ordered when your order was received.

Velvet Beans

PECK SEED PER ACRE.

Not prepaid.

IT IS NEEDLESS TO MENTION THE VALUE OF THIS WONDERFUL LEGUME AND WHAT IT HAS MEANT TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH, AS PRACTICALLY EVERY ONE IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THIS INESTIMABLE FORAGE AND LAND BUILDING PLANT.



Old Florida Velvet Beans.

No. 405. The Velvet Bean is the most rank growing annual legume cultivated for forage and is one of the best plants for the production of feed, and as a restorative crop. For grazing cattle in the fall and winter it has no equal, and there are thousands of beef cattle fattened on velvet bean pasturage each fall and winter here in Florida.

It is not as good as cowpeas for making hay, as its growth is so strong and the vines so long and tangled that it is very difficult to cut and cure, though when cut early and well cured the hay is excellent quality. Aside from the immense amount of fall and winter grazing, it produces seed abundantly and leaves the soil in fine condition for any following crop. It needs a long growing season, about six months to mature a crop. Therefore the seed should be planted early in order that the crop may mature before frost in case of an early fall. Plant from March to June and even later where only wanted for the benefit of the land or pasture.

Our sandy soils seem particularly adapted to velvet beans, which is one of the very best crops that can be grown on new land, the growth being so dense that it smotheres all grass and weeds, and does more to put the land in good condition than any other crop. It is said that one or two crops of velvet beans will smother out the worst Bermuda and nut grass infested fields.

Some plant their corn in six-foot rows, and when one to two feet high plant beans in the middle and in this way the beans are fairly well supported and many times a good crop made. When grown alone, plant in rows six feet apart, dropping five to six seed every two feet in the drill, using one peck seed per acre, or a bushel where broadcast.

Grazing usually begins about the time of the first frost and continues throughout the fall and winter, as both vines and beans remain in an edible condition and are one of our greatest stimulants to milk production. Hogs usually find plenty of good feed left by the cattle. The velvet bean is entirely immune from disease; the only thing ever attacking it is the caterpillar, which usually takes place about the time it begins to bloom. We are extensive dealers in velvet beans and shall be glad to quote in large quantities at any time. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00, 10 bu. \$68.00.

Osceola Velvet. No. 406. Said to be a cross between the Yokohama and the Old Speckled Velvet Bean. Seed larger than any of the other varieties, flat shaped, splendid producer of both seed and vine, and somewhat earlier than the old-fashioned velvet bean. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$1.75, bu. \$6.00, 10 bu. \$58.00.

Chinese Velvet. No. 407. This bean is said to make more vine and seed than many others of the velvet bean family. Free from stinging fuzz, like the Old Speckled Velvet, and four weeks earlier; however, it is not as early as the 100-Day Speckled Bean. Seed large, white, rather flattened. Pkg. 10c, qt. 25c, pk. \$2.00, bu. \$7.00, 10 bu. \$68.00.

100-Day Velvet. No. 408. The introduction of this particular type Velvet Bean has made possible the growing and maturing a crop in any of the Southern States, which is not true of the other varieties which require a longer growing season, whereas the Hundred Day Bean only requires a hundred-day growing period. Hence the real value and advantage of this bean is earliness of maturity. In character and luxuriance of growth it more nearly resembles the old variety of velvet beans and makes an abundant amount of foliage for pasturage and soil improvement, but not nearly so much as the old type.

Where you are a little late in planting your crop, this is a splendid variety to plant, as it will make so much quicker than any other kind. Pkg. 10c, qt. 15c, pk. \$1.00, bu. \$3.75, 10 bu. \$36.50.

Vetch

20 to 30 LBS. PER ACRE.

Not prepaid.

PLANTED EXTENSIVELY THROUGHOUT THE SOUTH, ESPECIALLY IN COMBINATION WITH OTHER GRAINS.



Winter or Hairy Vetch.

No. 410. Another feed bill reducer. Some of the other Southern States are perhaps better adapted to growing Vetch, but it has been produced here with very satisfactory

results. Well drained sandy land is best adapted to growing it. Vetch does not stand the summer heat, therefore it should be planted here in the State of Florida from October to December. It is a good scheme to plant Oats, Rye or some other grain with the Vetch as a supporting crop. Vetch should be sown broadcast at the rate of 20 to 30 pounds per acre, and where sown with other grain, 20 lbs. and a half bushel, oats, rye or any other grain used. Inoculation of the soil where Vetch is planted the first time is a matter of prime importance, as many failures are due to lack of proper germs in the soil, is a common experience, therefore we recommend Mulford cultures or any other standard culture. Hairy Vetch is adapted to a wide range of uses—makes excellent hay and furnishes pasturage of highest quality, and may be grazed in the winter and spring without materially reducing the hay crop. Hairy Vetch is well adapted as a winter crop in the South to grow in rotation with such crops as cowpeas, Soy beans, sorghums, millets and late planted corn. Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50, 100 lbs. \$32.00.

Wheat

Not prepaid.

While wheat is not grown extensively here in our State, yet we believe there are sections where Winter Wheat can be grown with some success. The best time to plant here in Florida is from November first until January first. We recommend early preparation of land prior to planting wheat. You should begin preparing the land two months before time to plant, by plowing eight or ten inches deep and same should be gone over at least twice with disc before time to plant. This keeps down the vegetation and conserves the moisture. Planting in the drill requires three pecks per acre, and where broadcast use six pecks. Either drilling or broadcasting seems to give satisfactory results. To produce a satisfactory crop of wheat your land must be good, dark soil or heavy loam. Should also use three to four hundred pounds of fertilizer per acre.

Leap's Prolific (Beardless.)

No. 414. This seems to be the most satisfactory and popular variety for the Southern States. Early, long straw, large kernel, compact heads and hard. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Red May (Beardless.)

No. 415. Planted extensively through Georgia and Alabama. Fine yielder, hardy and very early. Qt. 25c, pk. \$1.25, bu. \$4.50.

Flower Seed in Bulk

Postpaid.

We list only such varieties as are perfectly adapted to Florida. In the average box of flower seed that are shipped into the South with beautifully lithographed packages, you will find hundreds that do nothing here.

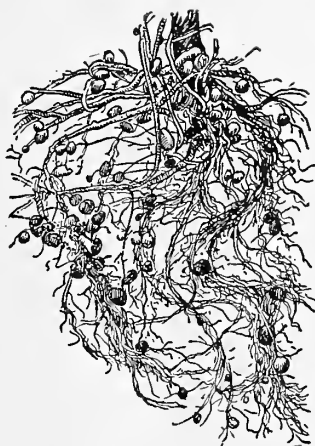
	Pkg.	½ oz.	oz.	¼ lb.	lb.
Aster, Mixed, No. 1	.10	.35	.65	--	--
Carnation Pinks, Double Mxd. No. 2	.10	.35	.65	--	--
China Pinks. No. 3	.10	.25	.45	--	--
Cosmos (Giant Mixed). No. 4	.10	.15	.25	--	--
Chrysanthemums, Mixed. No. 5	.10	.30	.55	--	--
Cypress Vine. No. 6	.10	.25	.40	--	--
Dahlia, Best Mixed. No. 7	.10	.60	1.00	--	--
Four O'Clocks. No. 8	.05	.10	.15	--	--
Geranium, Mixed. No. 9	.10	.40	.75	--	--
Hibiscus (Crimson). No. 10	.10	.35	.65	--	--
Marigold. No. 11	.10	.25	.40	--	--
Mignonette. No. 12	.10	.25	.40	--	--
Morning Glory. No. 13	.05	.15	.25	.75	2.00
Nasturtium (Dwf. Mxd.). No. 14	.05	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Nasturtium (Tall Mixed). No. 15	.05	.10	.15	.35	1.25
Pansy (French Mixed). No. 16	.10	.60	1.00	--	--
Petunia (Best Mixed). No. 17	.10	.40	.75	--	--
Phlox (Dromondii Mixed). No. 18	.10	.40	.75	--	--
Poppy. No. 19	.10	.25	.40	--	--
Salvia (Scarlet Sage). No. 20	.15	1.00	1.50	--	--
Sweet Alyssum. No. 21	.10	.40	.70	--	--
Sweet Peas (Mxd. Spencers). No. 22	.10	--	.15	.50	1.75
Verbena (Mixed). No. 23	.10	.25	.45	--	--
Zinnia. No. 24	.10	.20	.35	--	--

PLEASE USE ITEM NUMBER WHEN ORDERING SEEDS.

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES

POSTPAID



SOY BEAN

**Increase
Your
Crops
and
Improve
Your
Soil**



VELVET BEAN

At a Small Cost Per Acre

An Investment Paying Wonderful Returns

Mulford Cultures contain millions of nitrogen-fixing bacteria which, when properly applied, form nodules on the roots of legume plants like those shown in the above illustrations. These bacteria gather nitrogen from the air and feed it to your crops, thereby increasing your yields.

Succeeding crops are also benefited by the nitrogen remaining in the root nodules after the legume crop is harvested or plowed under.

Mulford Cultures are applied with the seed, at planting time. They cannot harm crops, soil, or live stock. Their use requires no skill or experience. Follow the easy directions in each package.

Successful inoculation depends largely upon the quality of the cultures used for that purpose. That is why we recommend *Mulford Cultures*, which are scientifically prepared and tested by experts, in the biological laboratories of the H. K. Mulford Company, with the same exacting care as *Mulford Anti-toxins*, *Serums*, *Vaccines*, etc., which are standard all over the world. The sealed bottles insure purity.

Literature sent upon request.

PRICES

Mulford Cultures are supplied for the varieties of legumes listed, at following prices:

5-Acre Size ("Dollar per Acre")-----\$5.00	Small Size (Supplied only in four varieties,
1-Acre Size ----- 1.50	for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima
1/4-Acre Size ----- .50	Beans and Sweet Peas) -----\$.25

(These prices include delivery)

Alfalfa
Sweet Clover
White Clover
Alsike Clover

Burr Clover
Cow Peas
Soy Beans

Canada Field Peas
Peanuts
Vetch

Velvet Beans
Sweet Peas
Garden Peas

Garden Beans
Lima Beans
Beggar Weed
and others

Always specify on your order what crop you want to inoculate, as there is a different strain of bacteria for each legume.

INSECTICIDE DEPARTMENT

Not prepaid.

OUR FLORIDA GROWERS ARE BEGINNING TO REALIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF SPRAYING. IT IS NEXT TO IMPOSSIBLE TO GROW SOME CROPS WITHOUT SPRAYING. PRACTICALLY ALL SUCCESSFUL PRODUCERS FIGURE THIS FEATURE AMONG ESSENTIALS IN GROWING A PAYING CROP.

ARSENATE OF LEAD PASTE.—Use from 2 to 3 pounds to a barrel, or 50 gallons of water. Arsenate of Lead will not burn the tender foliage and is very effective for caterpillars, cut worms and all leaf eating insects. Lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

ARSENATE OF LEAD POWDER.—Pound 45c, 5 lbs. \$2.00, 10 lbs. \$3.75.

BI-SULPHIDE OF CARBON.—Best thing known for ridding grain of weevils and for destroying ants and vermin. Sold in gallon cans only, \$3.00.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE AND PARIS GREEN.—A powder used for dusting plants of all kinds to kill sucking and leaf eating insects. Is also a preventive of rust. Lb. 50c, 10 lbs. \$4.50.

COPPERAS.—Pound 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

BUG DEATH.—Is absolutely harmless to human beings and animals, but as the name indicates, sure death to all bugs and all leaf eating insects, and furthermore does not injure the plant as many other insecticides do. Everybody knows that it is dangerous to use arsenate of lead, Paris green and many other insecticides on cabbage and other vegetables. Lb. 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.25, 100 lbs. \$10.00.

BLUE STONE.—Pound 15c, 10 lbs. \$1.40, 25 lbs. \$3.25, 100 lbs. \$12.00, by barrel, 11c per lb.

FENOLE DIP.—For Fleas, Lice and Mites; the whole premises, yard, coops, runs and nests should be sprayed or sprinkled with a solution containing one part to fifty parts water, or about four tablespoons to gallon of water. Use any ordinary sprayer or sprinkling can. An occasional application of this Dip will keep down the insects and eliminate about 90% of the diseases that the fowl family is subject to. The quickest and surest way to destroy lice on fowl is to dip, using one part to 15 of water. The treatment will destroy all insects without injury to the bird. Fenole Dip goes a long way toward successful poultry raising. Is also recommended for dogs, horses, hogs, cattle and sheep. Full directions with each package. The Midget will be found a handy little sprayer. Pints and quarts, postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 55c, qt. 80c, gal. \$2.25.

FENOLE HOUSEHOLD USE.—A stainless Liquid Insecticide especially manufactured for household use. Roaches, bedbugs, ants, moths, mosquitoes and flies. Occasional sprayings of Fenole in cracks, crevices, around kitchen sinks, wood boxes and everywhere these insects may have their hiding places, will help keep your premises free of these pests.

Fenole can be sprayed right on beds, bed clothing, delicate clothing, linens and curtains with absolute assurance that there will be no staining or injury whatever. The Midget will be found a convenient little Sprayer. Full directions on each package. Pints and quarts postpaid, gallons not mailable. Pt. 55c, qt. 80c, gal. \$2.50.

PARIS GREEN.—Can be made into a spray or used as a dry powder poison. Can also be used in connection with Bordeaux Mixture, which makes a splendid insecticide and fungicide. For all leaf eating insects there is nothing better or more effective, but there is danger of burning the plants and great care must be exercised when it is used. ¼ lb. 20c, ½ lb. 35c, 1 lb. 60c, 10 lbs. \$5.50.

QUICK BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Sufficiently proportioned and ready for use immediately after adding water. A wonderful rust preventative if used in time. Carried in 5 and 10-pound packages. Ten pounds makes fifty gallons of spray. Five lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. \$1.50.

TOBACCO DUST.—High grade strong snuff, not ground stems usually sold for tobacco dust and which is absolutely worthless as an insecticide. Lb. 8c, 10 lbs. 70c, 25 lbs. \$1.65, 100 lbs. \$6.00.

BEE BRAND INSECT POWDER.—Kills bedbugs, ants and roaches. Package 25 cents.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA

Not prepaid.

The Oldest and Most Effective Spray for control of whitefly, and scale insects.

By using Schnarr's Spray Formula (for whitefly and scale) and Soluble Sulphur Compound (for rust mite, red spider and scab) you can keep your trees and shrubbery free from these pests, and increase your yield from 25% to 100%.

Proper use of Schnarr's Spray will certainly pay. This material mixes readily with any kind of water.

Directions.—Dilute at rate of 1 gallon to 65 gallons of water, or 1½ gallons to 100 gallons of water. Write for full information with regard to the use of Schnarr's Formula, Soluble Sulphur and Dry Lime Sulphur.

SCHNARR'S SPRAY FORMULA (No charge for containers).—One gal. \$1.00, 5 gals. \$4.00, 10 gals. \$7.50, 25 gals. \$16.50, 50 gals. \$30.00.

SOLUBLE SULPHUR COMPOUND

Not prepaid.

For control of rust mite, red spider and sour or lemon scab. Granular in character, it dissolves instantly in any kind of water without special preparation.

For rust mites and red spider dissolve 3 lbs. in each 100 gallons of water. For sour or lemon scab dissolve 6 lbs. in each 100 gallons of water.

Schnarr's Formula will control the whitefly and scale insects, Soluble Sulphur Compound for rust mites, red spider and scab, making bright fruit. Where used in combination use in same amount as above, which will save an additional spraying. Price: Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.25, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 25 lbs. \$3.75, 100 lbs. \$11.00.

DRY LIME SULPHUR

Not prepaid.

Used for same purpose as the Soluble Sulphur Compound and used in same proportion. Will dissolve readily in water by simply stirring, but will not mix with Schnarr's Spray. Price: Lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10 lbs. \$2.25, 25 lbs. \$4.00, 100 lbs. \$13.50.

SULPHUR.—Can be used alone or with mixture for rust mites, red spiders and other insects that attack beans and various other vegetables. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.40, 100 lbs. \$5.50.

WHALE OIL SOAP.—Used largely for whitefly, rust mites, San Jose scale, thrip and various other sucking insects. It is harmless to tender foliage and a spray that can be used very effectively many times in keeping the rabbits from eating beans and other vegetables. Use from 5 to 10 pounds of Whale Oil Soap to 50 gallons of water, according to strength desired. One pound bar, 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.35, 100 lbs. \$19.00.

WATERMELON STEM END PASTE

Postpaid.

ADEX WATERMELON STEM END DISINFECTANT POWDER.—Reduces lossage 20%, inexpensive, easy to use. A 50-cent package will make enough paste to take care of two or three carloads of melons and may be the means of saving a heavy lossage on any shipment. Full directions with each package. Price 50c.

BLACK LEAF 40

BLACK LEAF 40.—It's Aphis insurance for field and garden. Kills Aphis on cabbage, melons, cucumbers, cauliflower, turnips and peas; Onion Thrips, Leaf Hopper and other soft-bodied, sap-sucking insects. Owing to the great strength of Black Leaf 40 only a small amount is required and the cost is low. Can be used with other sprays, each retaining its own efficiency. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations. Highly concentrated. Soluble in cold water, easy to mix, does not clog nozzles. May be combined with other sprays. Price: 1-oz. bottle makes 6 gallons spray, 25c; ½-lb. tin makes 40 to 50 gallons spray, \$1.00; 2-lb. tin makes 160 to 200 gallons spray, \$3.25; 10-lb tin makes 800 to 1,000 gallons spray, \$13.75.

Pyrox
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

FOR ROT, BLIGHT AND LEAF-CHEWING INSECTS.

kills leaf-eating insects and prevents fungus diseases as well. One preparation does both.

Mixes readily with water—saves time in that operation.

Is so smooth and fine that it goes through the finest nozzle without clogging—no waste of time in the field.

Everlastingly sticks to the foliage—even heavy rains do not wash it off.

Increases the yield from every acre—the copper it contains stimulates the foliage and enables the vines to produce to the limit.

Is positively death to all leaf-eating insects and prevents blight, rot, rust and other fungus diseases.

Price of Pyrox, f. o. b., Plant City: 1-lb. jar, 40c; 5-lb. container, \$1.75; 10-lb. container, \$3.00; 25-lb. drum, \$6.25; 50-lb. drum, \$11.00; 100-lb. keg, \$20.00; 300-lb. barrel, \$57.00.

Sprayers

Prepaid.

NO GROWER TRYING TO PRODUCE MONEY CROPS SHOULD BE WITHOUT GOOD SPRAYER EQUIPMENT. SPRAYING IN MANY CASES IS AS IMPORTANT AS CULTIVATION, IN FACT THIS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED AMONG THE IMPORTANT FEATURES IN MAKING A SUCCESSFUL CROP. PERHAPS IN TRYING TO SAVE A FEW DOLLARS BY PUTTING OFF BUYING A SPRAYER YOU WILL LOSE SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS ON YOUR CROPS FOR LACK OF SPRAYING. IT'S A PAYING INVESTMENT.

The Myers Perfect Knapsack Spray Pumps

Prepaid.

Made with Galvanized or Copper Tank and equipped with Brass Spray Pump, with large air chamber, brass ball valves, solid Plunger and Patent Agitator.

Knapsack Spray Pumps are used for spraying many kinds of plants, for distributing disinfectants and for similar service. Myers Knapsack Pumps have and are being used extensively by the United States Government, large corporations, municipalities and individuals in sanitary work of every description, while gardeners, truckmen, and those who raise tobacco, cotton and similar crops, find them exceptionally useful and handy in their spraying work.

Myers Perfect Knapsack Pumps are complete in every respect and ready to spray. They are made with either galvanized or copper tanks which hold 5 gallons. Tanks are heavily soldered, and are fitted with tight lid and strainer. Pumps are made of brass with large air chamber, brass cylinders, brass ball valves, patent agitator, five feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose, and iron pipe extension. Lever can be shifted from right to left, and shoulder straps are provided for carrying.

This is one of the most dependable Sprayers ever made. No loss of time pumping up, little to get out of order.

Price List, Perfect Knapsack.

No. 330. Galvanized Spray Pump, fitted with 5 ft. of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch hose and Bordeaux Spray nozzle. Price \$11.50.

No. 331. Copper Knapsack Spray Pump, complete with hose and Bordeaux Nozzle. Price \$16.50.

Do not use Sulphur in Copper tank.
Set Shoulder Straps, \$1.50.

Myers Knapsack Sprayer Parts

Postpaid.

Pump alone (no fastenings)	\$ 6.50
Tank alone (no fastenings), galvanized	8.50
Tank alone (no fastenings), galvanized	4.50
3-ft. Galvanized extension rods	.60
3-ft. Brass extension rods	1.25
Large rubber gaskets	.10
Leather cups	.10
Small leather connection washers	.02
Rubber hose (5-ft. all connections)	1.85
No. 1559. 45-degree nozzle, fine for spraying under-side of leaf as well as top side	.85
No. 550. Cyclone side outlet nozzle, spray up or down, making fine mist	.75
No. 1290. Straight nozzle	.75
No. 1019. Regular Bordeaux nozzle	.90

Brown's Compressed Air Sprayers

Prepaid.



COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS: For spraying small trees, all manner of truck, and handling disinfectants of every description.

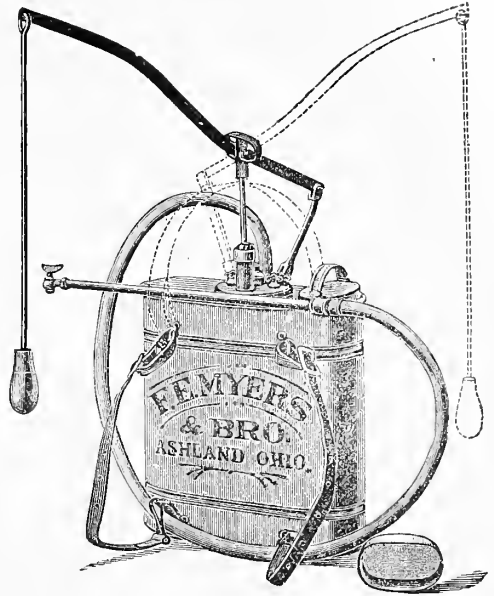
This sprayer is made with a heavy lock seam riveted tank, the capacity of which is $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. The pump is removable so that the tank can be easily filled. The pump is locked into the can by a convenient cam arrangement. The handle and locking device is made of malleable iron which insures these parts against breakage. The pump cylinder is seamless brass.

This sprayer is equipped with a 5-ply heavy piece of hose and an automatic hand lever shut-off called the Auto Pop. The nozzle has a strainer screen which prevents the sediment from clogging the discharge aperture in the nozzle.

The Brown Sprayer is the very best compressed air type made, and will give efficient service.

PRICES

Auto Spray No. 1 B—Brass Tank	\$10.00
Auto Spray No. 1 D—Galvanized Tank	7.00



BROWN SPRAYER PARTS.
Postpaid.

Tank only, Brass	\$7.00
Tank only, Galvanized	4.00
Hose with wire coil and fittings	.75
Galvanized extension pipe (2 ft.)	.45
Brass extension pipe (2 ft.)	.90
Auto Nozzle Spray (fine mist)	.75
Elbow (used when spraying under leaves)	.30
Leaf spring for valve	.10
Rubber gasket for pump	.05
Leather cup	.05
Rubber for check valve	.05
Check valve and stem	.10
Leather connection washers	.02
Nozzle washers, rubber	.05
Pump complete	4.50

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid.

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER.—One of the best hand sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after the pump is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds one quart. Price \$1.00.

MIDGET.—This is a dandy little hand sprayer, holding 1 pint and well made. Will handle disinfectants, bug poisons, etc. Price 45c.



NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER.—This is a splendid and serviceable sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds one quart. Price 60c.

Get this Fenny Dust Gun

Be prepared against the insect pests which infest and destroy your gardens and crops.

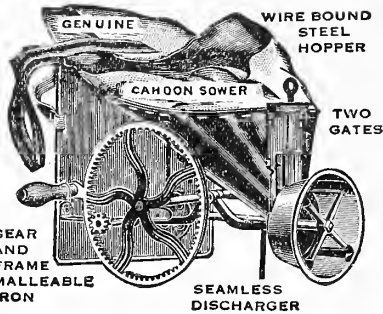
The dusting method is decidedly easy, clean, most effective for controlling insect infestation. The Fenny Dust Gun is recognized the most satisfactory and only perfect one ever offered. Price only \$2.75.



Seeder

Postpaid.

When you get the Cahoon Seed Sower you have the most accurate and durable sower made for any kind of grain or grass seed which can be sown broadcast. Such as Alfalfa, Alsike, Barley, Beggarweed, Buckwheat, Corn, Clover, Cowpeas, Millet, Oats, Peas, Rape, Rye, Soy Bean, Sorghum, Turnip, Vetch, Wheat. Saves an extra hand or two. One man seeds several acres per hour. Price \$5.00.



Masters

Rapid Plant Setter

Postpaid.

A wonderful labor saving tool for transplanting cabbage, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, strawberries, and similar plants.

No up-to-date truck grower should be without it. Thousands sold everywhere. One man will set 10,000 to 15,000 plants per day. Each plant set, watered and covered in one operation without stooping, therefore no lame backs. Does perfect work and every plant will grow.

Your complete satisfaction guaranteed. Try it and see for yourself. Money back if you are not satisfied.

Price, \$6.00 each.

Write for descriptive circular.

Canning Machines

Not prepaid.

IF YOU ARE PRODUCING ANYTHING AT ALL IN THE WAY OF FARM PRODUCTS, YOU CERTAINLY APPRECIATE THE IMPORTANCE OF OWNING A HIGH CLASS CANNING OUTFIT, ESPECIALLY DURING THESE TIMES OF H. C. L., AS THERE IS ALWAYS MORE OR LESS WASTAGE IF ONE IS NOT EQUIPPED TO CAN THAT WHICH WOULD OTHERWISE BE LOSS AND THEREBY TURNING IT INTO PROFIT. WITH A MODERATE PRICE OUTFIT YOU CAN PUT UP PROFITABLE QUANTITIES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Farm Canning Machines are among the most satisfactory machines. The simplicity of operation makes it so easy that a child can handle it.

This canner is used by practically every canning club, not only in Florida, but throughout the South, and thousands of private individuals, which makes it very evident that the Farm Canning Machine has real merit.

From six different styles, almost any need can be fitted, whether a small canner for home or a large machine to be used as a commercial proposition.

Write for Folder which fully describes in detail our canners.

No. CBN Outfit. Complete. Consists of one canner, two can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, pair of can tongs. Shipping weight 50 pounds. Price \$6.75. Club of three, \$18.75. Freight paid on club orders only. Cooking capacity 42 No. 2, or 24 No. 3 at one cooking, three layers.

No. CBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle and has the same accessories as No. CBN,

with the additional scalding attachment. Price \$7.75. Club order of three, \$21.00. Freight paid on club orders only.

No. CBBN Outfit. Complete. One canner, four can trays, one capping steel, one tipping iron, one pair of can tongs. Shipping weight 65 pounds. Price \$8.50. Club of three, \$24.00. Capacity 84 No. 2 or 48 No. 3 cans at one cooking, three layers.

No. CBBSN Outfit. Made on the same principle as the No. CBBN with the additional scalding attachment; also has the same accessories. Price \$11.00. Club of three, \$31.50. Freight paid on club orders only.

No. C2AN. Two separate compartments. Capacity 84 No. 2 cans or 48 No. 3 cans at one processing. Making 16 No. 3 to the layer, 28 No. 2. Equipped with capping steel, tipping iron, pair can tongs, four trays, four lifting hangers, lid and instruction book. Daily capacity 500 to 800 cans. Price \$9.00. Club of three, \$25.50. Freight paid on club orders only.

No. C2ASN. Identically same as the C2AN, only this machine has the scalding attachment. Price \$11.00. Club of three, \$31.50. Freight paid on club orders only.

Cans

Not prepaid.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE DAY YOU ARE READY TO BEGIN CANNING TO SECURE YOUR CANS AND SUPPLIES. SURELY YOU WILL KNOW AHEAD OF TIME WHETHER OR NOT YOU ARE GOING TO DO ANY CANNING, HENCE MAKE THE NECESSARY PREPARATION SO THAT YOU CAN START THE MINUTE YOU ARE READY.

	Each	Case	1,000
No. 2 Standard packer cans and caps (125 to case)-----	\$.04½	\$4.50	\$36.00
No. 3 Standard packer cans and caps (100 to case)-----	.05½	4.80	48.00
No. 2 Standard syrup friction top (125 to case)-----	.04½	5.00	40.00
No. 3 Standard syrup friction top (100 to case)-----	.05½	5.30	53.00
Gallon syrup screw top (102 to case)---	.18	16.00	150.00
Gallon syrup screw top (25 to case)---	.18	4.15	----

Canning Supplies

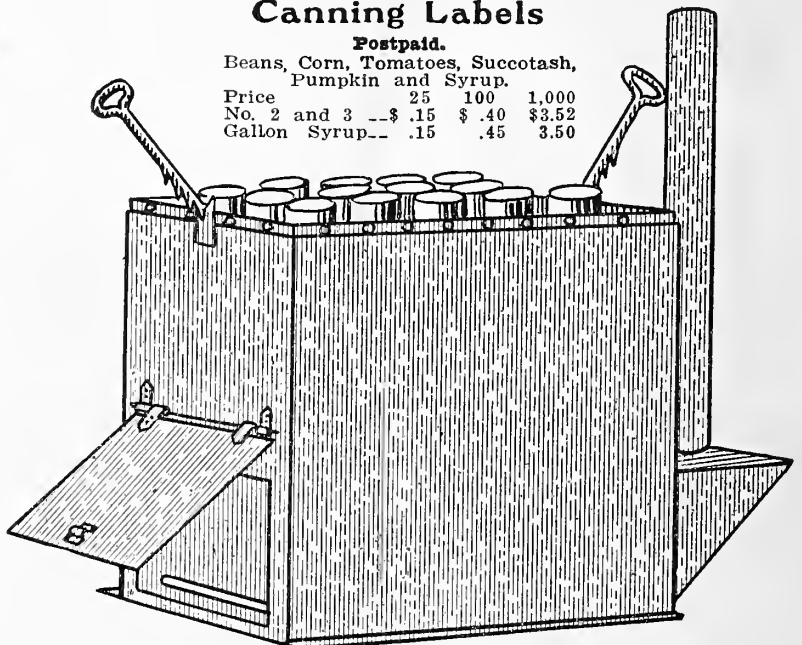
Prepaid.

	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Solder, wire -----	\$.05	\$.20	\$.75
Solder, bar -----	.05	.20	.75
Sal ammoniac, pulverized -----	.05	.20	.75
Sal ammoniac, bar -----	.05	.20	.75
Fluxing Fluid, pint -----	--	--	.25
Extra Solder Hemmed Caps, per 100-----	--	--	.75
Capping steels, each -----	--	--	1.50
Tipping Irons, each -----	--	--	.50
Furnaces, each -----	--	--	.45

Canning Labels

Postpaid.

Beans, Corn, Tomatoes, Succotash, Pumpkin and Syrup.			
Price	25	100	1,000
No. 2 and 3 --	\$.15	\$.40	\$3.52
Gallon Syrup--	.15	.45	3.50



Electro Chemical Ring

CURES DISEASES CAUSED BY ACID IN THE BLOOD.

Sold on a positive guarantee. Try the ring three weeks, and if you do not feel that you have been benefited, return same, and your money will be refunded promptly, and unconditionally. People who are subject to rheumatism, kidney and all uric acid diseases, have experimented for hundreds of years and have spent millions of dollars, taking and applying remedies with little effect. If you are a sufferer of rheumatism, bladder and kidney diseases, gall stones, rheumatic paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, infantile paralysis, asthma, neuralgia and all other diseases caused by uric acid in the blood, write for booklet giving full information. This is not a faith cure, but a scientific remedy that has made thousands of marvelous cures, and it costs you nothing to try it. Could anything be fairer? Address

MRS. J. E. MOTES, Florida Agt.,

Plant City, Fla.

Nitrate of Soda

Put up in 100-lb. bags.

Not prepaid.

Many times at small cost per acre you can bring your crop to quick maturity by stimulating it with this ammoniate. If your crop seems to be on a standstill and not the right color, perhaps an application of Nitrate of Soda—at the rate of one or two hundred pounds per acre—will start it to growing, making a wonderful transformation within a few days. The action is immediate.

	100 lbs.	Ton
Price (100-lb. bags)	\$3.80	\$74.00

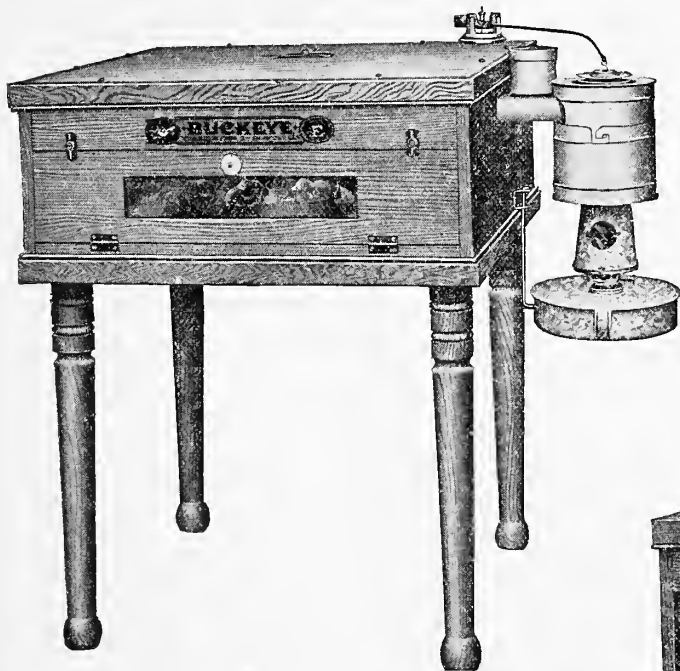
Every precaution is taken to guard against error and our plan and system of filling orders is unusually efficient. If, however, you find anything wrong, write us promptly and frankly and we will investigate and rectify.

Poultry Department

We endeavor to carry the very best in Both Supplies and Feeds, and usually our Stocks are Complete, which means Quick Execution of All Orders.

Buckeye Incubators

Freight prepaid.



No. 16—Style E.

ARE GUARANTEED TO HATCH MORE CHICKS AND BETTER CHICKS THAN ANY OTHER INCUBATOR.

Why the Buckeye succeeds. The unprecedented success which has followed the Buckeye for twenty-five years is primarily due to the invention of the Buckeye hot water system. Without this wonderful system of hot water heating, that perfect balance between the temperature, moisture and ventilation, which is so necessary to successful incubation, would be a physical impossibility. The ability to heat the egg chamber without cooking all the moisture out of the air is not only responsible for the

abundant supply of natural moisture, but at the same time the soft radiated heat from the hot water tank provides an absolutely uniform temperature, and permits the perfect ventilation of the egg chamber at the same time.

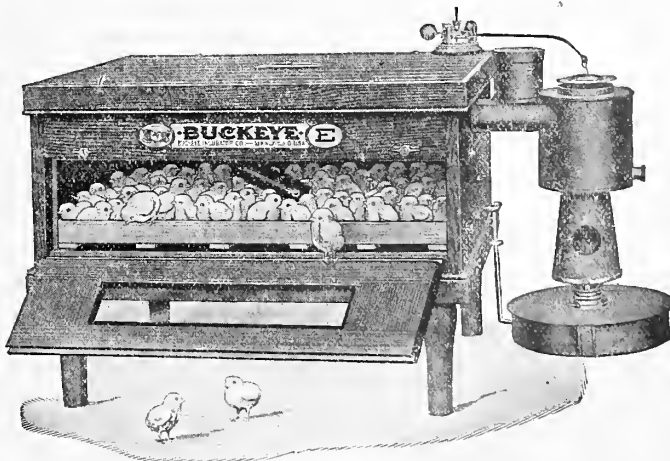
No. 14. Style E—65-Egg Capacity. Price \$15.00. Is especially adapted for use by the small raiser. It has all the important features of the larger machines, such as visible thermometer, and the Buckeye heating and ventilating system. The temperature is easily regulated and the consumption of oil is low.

No. 16. Style E—120-Egg. Price \$23.50. This machine is the same as No. 14 except that it has a greater egg capacity and long legs instead of short ones.

No. 17. Style E—210-Egg. Price \$32.50. Same as No. 16, except that it has a greater egg capacity.

Too much emphasis cannot be attached to the importance of keeping impure gasses and fumes out of an incubator. Instead of passing the hot air fumes through the incubator, with a likelihood of leakage in the conductor at any time, we heat the hot water on the outside—send it circulating around the egg chamber—and keep all the fumes from the lamp on the outside. It takes but a very small portion of lamp fumes to kill the developing chicks, and by circulating hot water through the egg chamber instead of hot air, we entirely eliminate all possibility of damage to the eggs.

Buckeye Guarantee.—This Buckeye Incubator is guaran-



No. 14—Style E.

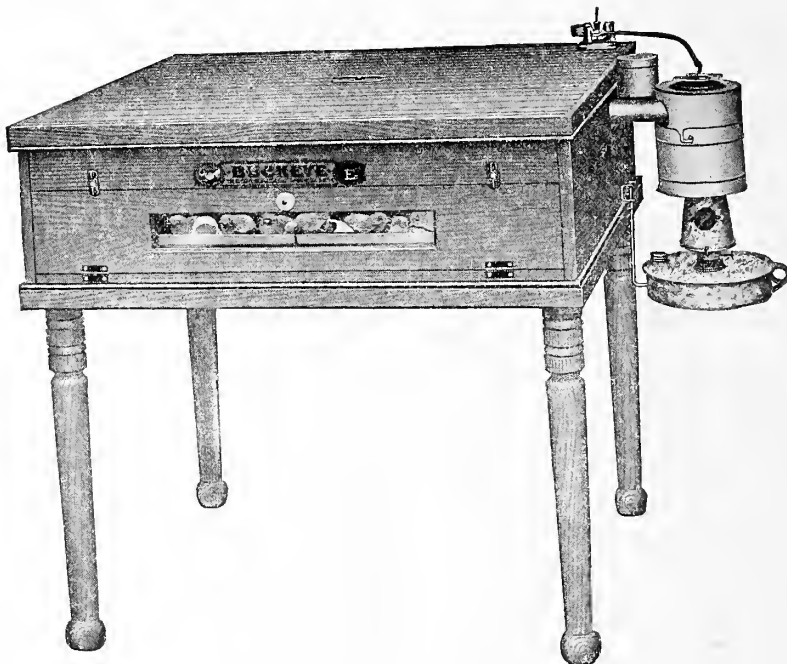
INCUBATORS—(Continued).

teed to hatch every hatchable egg, and we further guarantee the perfect working of all its mechanical parts. Should the incubator fail to fulfill our guarantee in any particular, it may be returned to us at our expense (via freight) any time within 40 days after its receipt, and we will send the purchaser a new incubator in exchange.

Hatch More and Stronger Chicks.—The Buckeye will hatch more chicks and stronger chicks than any other make of incubator. It requires no artificial moisture; will operate satisfactorily in any climate, and requires no attention to the regulators from the time a hatch is started until it is finished.

No Previous Experience Necessary.—It is not necessary to have any previous experience to operate a Buckeye. The entire Buckeye system is so simple that a boy or girl can operate it as satisfactorily as an experienced operator.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND IN THIS CATALOGUE INFORMATION DESIRED, WRITE US; IT'S A PLEASURE FOR US TO HELP OUR CUSTOMERS.



No. 17—Style E.

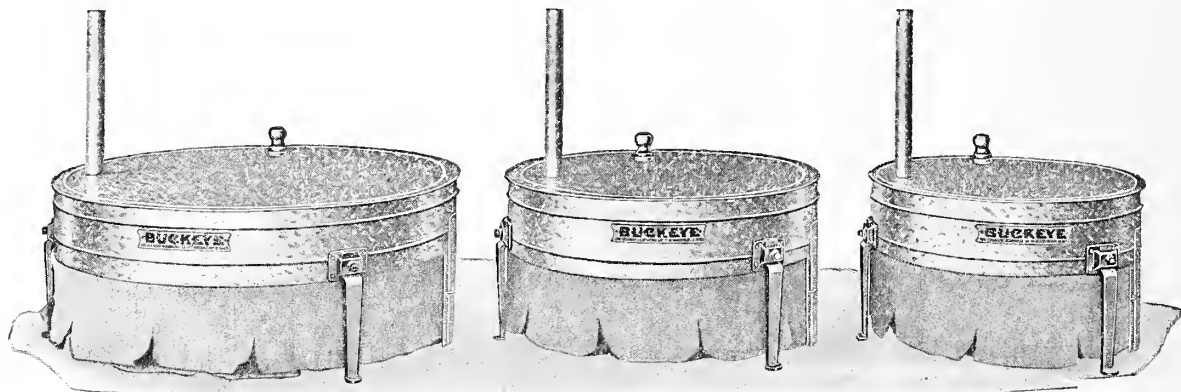
Nest Eggs

Postpaid.

China, each 3c, per doz. ----- 30c
Medicated, each 5c, per doz. ----- 50c

BUCKEYE PORTABLE BROODERS

Prepaid.



Portable Brooder, No. 22

Diameter 30 inches, Capacity
150 chicks. Price \$17.00.

Portable Brooder, No. 21

Diameter 22 inches, Capacity
100 chicks. Price \$13.00.

Portable Brooder, No. 20

Diameter 19 inches, Capacity
60 chicks. Price \$10.50.

These portable brooders have all the desirable features and are guaranteed to raise more chicks and better chicks than any other oil-burner on the market, and is also guaranteed to furnish an abundance of heat in any temperature. This brooder is absolutely free from all gases or odors, and there is always a good circulation of pure, fresh air. Under this system of brooding the chicks get a better and quicker start, and develop so rapidly that the customary "baby troubles" never have a chance.

Can Be Used Anywhere.—The Portable Brooder can be used anywhere—in the house, barn or out of doors. Easy to handle and easy to operate. No crowding of chicks, as there is always an abundance of heat, no matter what the temperature outside may be. The Buckeye Portable Brooder is guaranteed to operate successfully in any temperature down to freezing.

PROMPTNESS IS OUR MOTTO

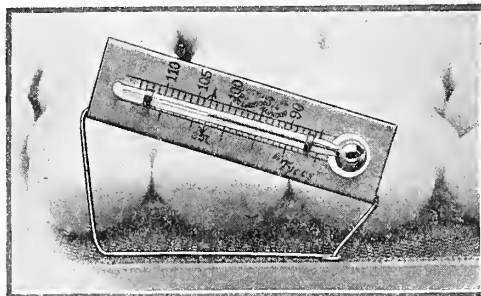
Thermometer Holders

Postpaid.

Price ----- 15c

Tycos Incubator Thermometer

Postpaid.
(Standard Grade.)



Black oxidized brass scales, white filled figures and graduations, mercury tubes, angle pattern, flange turned over on upper edge to hook on wire or metal strip. Price 75c.

POULTRY FEEDS (Not prepaid.)

Poultry Success depends largely upon the proper food and care of the fowls. Without these two essentials you cannot succeed.

Make Your Poultry Pay the Red Comb Way

RED COMB POULTRY FEEDS have established a new era in poultry feeding. Chick mortality is greatly reduced as the lactic acid in the buttermilk practically eliminates all bowel trouble by removing the cause. It aids digestion, increases assimilation and disinfects the alimentary canal.

Milk builds tissue rapidly and with perfect digestion, insures a rapid growth. With a chick well grown, there is no question of getting eggs where RED COMB MASH FEED and RED COMB SCRATCH is fed. Both are made from the best of grains and grain products.

Some of the best layers in the country, both in egg-laying contests and on State Experimental Farms, are being fed on RED COMB BUTTERMILK FEEDS exclusively.

FOR Increased Egg Production and quick results, at any time of the year, feed two parts of Red Comb Mash Feed with Dried Buttermilk—the great “Egg - Maker”—with one part of Red Comb Scratch Feed.

Here's How To Do It?

1. Reduce Baby Chick Mortality.

Red Comb Chick Mash with Dried Buttermilk positively reduces chick mortality because the lactic acid bacilli found only in dried buttermilk builds tissue faster than the white diarrhoea bacteria destroys it and eliminates bowel troubles.

2. Cull Your Flock and Increase Egg Yield.

Red Comb Mash Feed with Dried Buttermilk is a great “egg maker.” It contains animal protein in the form of meat scrap, also alfalfa meal, and the dried buttermilk assists digestion by increasing the digestibility of the other cereals used in the mash. The lactic acid found in the buttermilk also increases the digestibility of the grains in the scratch feed when they are fed together.

3. Scratch Grains and Exercise Necessary.

To harden the chicks and induce exercise, it is necessary to feed scratch or hard grains. To grind, digest and assimilate hard grains requires more action on the part of the digestive organs. Exercise strengthens everything. It is therefore desirable to induce the exercise of the organs. Red Comb Fine Chick Feed is specially prepared for inducing the baby chicks to take to a scratch feed. It is made from cracked wheat, cracked corn, cracked kaffir corn, millet seed, and steel-cut oats. All grains are of the best quality, carefully selected, cleaned, properly balanced, and well mixed. When starting the baby chicks on fine scratch feed we also recommend to start them eating the Red Comb Mash Feed as this will provide plenty of protein for bone and feather development.

These are absolutely among the very best feeds on the market.

Prices, subject to change:	10 lbs.	25 lbs.	100 lbs.
Red Comb Scratch Feed	\$.60	\$1.25	\$4.50
Red Comb Buttermilk Mash60	1.25	4.50
Red Comb Chick Feed60	1.25	4.75
Red Comb Chick Buttermilk Mash60	1.25	4.60



POULTRY FEEDS--Continued (Not prepaid).

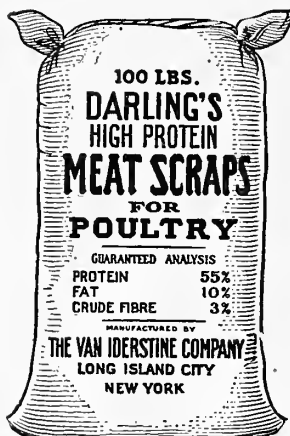
MEAT SCRAPS.—For maximum results your poultry must have meat. This is especially true in late Fall and Winter when there are no bugs and other insects. Beef Scrap should be fed every other day, using 10% Beef Scraps mixed with scratch, mash, bran, shorts, meal, and any other feed you may use, or the Beef Scraps can be fed alone. We handle only the very best grade, analyzing 55% protein, and we guarantee it to be sweet, pure and fresh. If your flock is not paying as it should, try feeding Beef Scrap, and watch the nests fill up and the general improved condition of your fowls.

A pullet which doesn't begin to lay before cold weather is a dead loss until spring. She does nothing at all to earn her board during the time that eggs are bringing the best prices.

Pushing late pullets to maturity in the fall has been proven not only possible, but practical and profitable. In successfully accomplishing this, the chief factor is the ration. And the chief essential in the ration is protein, the bone and muscle builder, the principal food element is meat.

During the breeding season, and for a month preceding it, the breeding flock should be fed very strongly—should be given free access to "Van Iderstine's High Protein Meat Scraps, as well as plenty of green feed and lime. They will balance their own ration to a nicety. Lb. 7c, 25 lbs. \$1.75, 100 lbs. \$6.50.

MICA GRIT.—A wonderful aid to digestion. This is the fowl's teeth. There is very little gravel or grit found in



most parts of Florida, therefore this grit must be secured elsewhere for our poultry. Every successful poultryman knows the value of plenty of Grit on the poultry yard at all times. Two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for adult chickens. Lb. 2½c, 25 lbs. 50c, 100 lbs. \$1.60.

ALFALFA MEAL.—This is a splendid thing for your chickens where you have no green feed for them, and especially in late Fall and Winter. When moistened with a little water, does splendidly as a green feed. Lb. 4c, 25 lbs. 90c, 100 lbs. \$3.50.



OYSTER SHELL.—Serves three-fold. First, it helps to grind the food; second, the lime properties correct any acerbity of the stomach; third, it is a wonderful egg shell producer. Shell is cheap, hence keep it in plentiful supply where your fowls can get at it. Comes in two sizes, fine for chicks and medium for grown birds. Lb. 2c, 25 lbs. 40c, 100 lbs. \$1.40.

CRUSHED BONE.—Made from clean, fresh bone with all oil and moisture taken out, leaving only such elements as Lime, Phosphate and Protein. Keep plenty of Bone within easy access to the fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

BONE MEAL.—Finely ground, clean, fresh bone and for the young chicks principally, however, used very extensively in Mash feeds. If you make your own mash use 5% Bone Meal. A fine thing for chicks or grown fowls. Lb. 6c, 25 lbs. \$1.35, 100 lbs. \$5.00.

CHARCOAL.—Blood purifier, assists digestion and promotes the health generally. Charcoal is used by all the successful poultry men. Two sizes, fine size for chicks, and mash, and medium for grown fowls. Lb. 5c, 25 lbs. \$1.15, 100 lbs. \$4.50.

Dr. Hess Stock and Poultry Preparations

Postage paid on all packages up to 5 pounds, including quarts of Fly Chaser.



DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CEA makes poultry healthy; makes hens lay; not a stimulant, but a tonic, that tones up the dormant egg organs, brings back the scratch and cackle, and compels each hen to put her share of eggs in the market basket.

It also contains internal antiseptics that counteract disease; insures a healthy, singing poultry flock. Cost but a trifle, a penny's worth enough for 30 hens per day. 1½ lbs. 30c; 5 lbs. 75c; 12 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. pail \$3.00. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS ROUP REMEDY.—For Roup, Diptheria, Chicken Pox and all catarrhal diseases. It has these distinctive features; it is an antiseptic, slightly astringent, non-irritating and healing. 4-oz. cans 25c, 10-oz. cans 50c. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS INSTANT LOUSE KILLER.—Kills lice on poultry, horses, cattle; sheep ticks; bugs on cucumber, squash and melon vines; cabbage worms; slugs on rose bushes, etc. Sold in sifting top cans—look for the word "Instant" before buying. Price, 1 lb. 30c, 3 lbs. 75c. Guaranteed.



DR. HESS WORM POWDER.—For horses, sheep, cattle and hogs. It is highly concentrated and is an effective vermifuge. Dr. Hess' own prescription that proved effective in his practice. Price, 1½ lbs. 50c. Guaranteed.



DR. HESS FLY CHASER.—Drives flies away. One application lasts six hours. Prevents milk slump. Keeps cattle and horses contented during the fly season. Most humane idea of the age. Its use during summer months will insure good profits. Qt. 45c, ½ gal. 75c, gal. \$1.35. Guaranteed.

DR. HESS STOCK TONIC.—Formula printed on every package. Every ingredient indorsed by the U. S. Dispensatory and other high medical authorities. It aids digestion, makes stock healthy, and expels worms. Helps stock convert more ration into milk, flesh, blood and muscle. Every pound backed by the Dr. Hess & Clark unqualified guarantee. 1½-lb. pkg. 30c, 4½-lb. pkg. 60c, 25-lb. pail, \$2.50, 50-lb. drum \$4.50, 100-lb. drum \$8.00.



This 25lb. Pail, \$2.50

Conkey's Poultry Remedies

Postpaid.

Conkey's Roup Cure	-----	\$.30
Conkey's Sore Head Remedy	-----	.30
Conkey's Diarrhoea	-----	.30
Conkey's Cholera Cure	-----	.30
Conkey's Salve for stick-tights on head	-----	.30

Thomas Hog Powder

Not prepaid.

THOMAS' HOG POWDER SAVES THE BACON. ONE OF THE MOST WONDERFUL HOG MEDICINES ON THE MARKET. A DISEASE PREVENTIVE, TONIC, AND WORM EXPELLER.

Aside from the medicinal properties of this preparation as a preventive of such diseases as cholera and thumps, it is a worm expeller. To hasten fattening it should be fed regularly during season, as it will keep the hog hearty and hungry, which means saving time and feed.

Thomas' Hog Powder properly and systematically used will keep your hogs free of all diseases and in a thriving condition. Meat is too high to lose any of it unnecessarily, and you may rest assured that you will raise practically every pig by the systematic use of this most wonderful remedy.

Results guaranteed. After using Thomas' Hog Powder by directions which are enclosed with each pail, and you are not satisfied that your flock has been wonderfully benefited, tell us and your money will be returned without question. We know what Thomas' Hog Powder has done in the Plant City section and know what it will do for you. 15-lb. pail \$2.50,

Citrus Growers, Truckers and Gardeners!

DO YOU want to try a fertilizer that may be new TO YOU, but one that has proven to be very valuable in raising crops AND BUILDING UP THE SOIL? Of course. You naturally want to know what is what in these progressive days. First, read what these people say about results.

(Names of writers of these letters supplied upon request.)

TESTIMONIALS

From Eldred, Fla. "I am strong for Phos-pho-Germ. I saw what it was doing on my pineapples so I put it on an orange tree that looked so bad anyhow that it had not had a bit of fertilizer in eighteen months. This was in June. I believe I can truthfully say that it now has growth on it two feet long, and I don't mean just one long sprout, but it is coming out nice and even all around."

From West Palm Beach, Fla. "In May I put out some orange and grapefruit trees, using Phos-pho-Germ on some and commercial fertilizer on others. The ones I put the Phos-pho-Germ on are looking much the best. They started off earlier and have been better all of the time. They are putting on a new growth now, while the ones with the other fertilizer are standing dormant. I think it is the best fertilizer I ever saw for young trees."

From Miami, Fla. "Some months ago I used a ton of Phos-pho-Germ along beside a similar amount of 5-8-0 fertilizer. Up to the present time there seems to be no difference in the appearance of the trees and quantity of fruit."

From Dania, Fla. "I take pleasure in recommending Phos-pho-Germ. I tried it on tomatoes, put one thousand pounds to the acre, and on some other land along side I used commercial fertilizer and stable compost. I could not tell any difference either in yield or firmness of the tomato, but I saved \$47.50 per acre in the fertilizer bill by using your product."

From Green Cove Springs, Fla. "I used Phos-pho-Germ on lettuce, spinach, beets, onions, peppers, tomatoes and corn. Wish you could see the stuff grow."

From Summerfield, Fla. "I have had better results with Phos-pho-Germ than with any commercial fertilizer I have ever used."

From Pompano, Fla. "I shall never use any other fertilizer as long as Phos-pho-Germ gives me the results it has given me this year. I used it on tomatoes, pumpkins, watermelons, cucumbers and cantaloupes."

From Ft. McCoy, Fla. "I have used Phos-pho-Germ on all kinds of vegetables and strawberry plants, and think it is the best I have ever used."

JUST WHAT IS PHOS-PHO-GERM? It is a complete mixture of organic, soil building matter, as well as minerals. Rich in humus, phosphoric acid, etc., but contains no injurious acids or chemicals. It teems with billions and billions of over sixty types of beneficial soil bacteria, gathered from many parts of the world. They fix nitrogen in the soil, release the plant food needed for crop growing, and build up the soil.

FIRST PROVE IT FOR YOURSELF

We do not ask any man to supply at this time all of his fertilizer requirements with Phos-pho-Germ, but we do request that you give it a fair, careful trial. Many acids and chemicals are wearing out and tearing down soils. We claim that Phos-pho-Germ will act in just the other manner; that it will build up your soil, and at the same time will feed the plant. If this is true you want to know it, don't you? Then order at once and try it on part of your next planting.

PHOS-PHO-GERM will make good, buy a few bags and give it a trial.

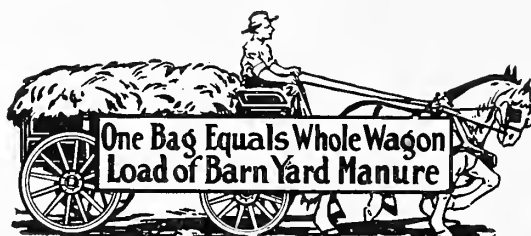
Full instructions go with each bag. Write for Descriptive Folder.

Price--put up in 100 lb. bags, \$2.25; ton \$43.00.

A Wonderful Fertilizer

YOUR SOIL NEEDS IT!

The demand for Wizard Brand Concentrated Manures has grown by leaps and bounds. Our growers have been quick to recognize the fact that it is the ideal fertilizer for use on vegetable and grain crops and are getting remarkable results at a very great saving over chemical and commercial fertilizers.



WIZARD BRAND CONCENTRATED MANURES

gives your soil all that it needs to make things grow. Most soils are out of condition physically and organically and no amount of Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash alone or in perfect combination will make a soil fertile and productive. The natural results of continued crop production of any kind is to leave the soil out of balance and out of condition, and nothing has yet been discovered that surpasses natural animal manure in correcting this action and keeping the soil in the highest state of fertility.

WIZARD
TRADE BRAND MARK
**CONCENTRATED
MANURES**

Wizard Brand Concentrated Manures are pure animal manures accumulated in Western stock yards and feeding stations, where millions of animals are handled every year. It is dried and sterilized by high temperature which destroys all weed and foreign grass seeds, fungus and disease germs, without injury or loss to any of the vital fertilizing properties of crude manure.

These Concentrated Manures are complete fertilizers, and furnish a liberal supply of each of the necessary plant foods in natural combination with humus and organic matter. They create chemical compounds and bacterial action that turns plant food into plant blood and makes available to your growing crops an unusual amount of natural fertilizer that is dormant and inactive in the soil.

Can be drilled in at rate of 500 lbs. to 2,000 lbs. per acre for field crops; 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. per 1,000 square feet for gardens.

Write for Booklet for complete details of the Wizard Concentrated Brands.

PRICE LIST

(Not Prepaid.)

	100 lbs.	Ton.
Wizard Brand Concentrated Manure	\$1.90	\$36.00
Wizard Brand Pure Sheep Manure	2.30	45.00

FERTILIZERS--"SUCCESS BRANDS" FOR RESULTS

"SUCCESS BRAND" Fertilizers are Highest Grade, Properly Blended to Produce the Very Best Results, Giving All Crops Good, Healthy, Vigorous Quick Growth and Maturity.

SUCCESS TREE GROWER

100 lbs., \$2.45; Ton, \$47.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	6 to 7
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	1 to 2

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Steam Bone Flour, Bone Black and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS CITRUS FRUITER

100 lbs., \$3.05; Ton, \$59.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	6 to 7
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	5 to 6

Made exclusively from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, High Grade Ground Tobacco Stems, Steamed Bone Flour, Bone Black and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS FRUIT AND VINE

100 lbs., \$2.65; Ton, \$51.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3 to 4
Available Phosphoric Acid	6 to 7
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	4 to 5

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Super-Phosphate and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS STRAWBERRY GROWER

100 lbs., \$2.65; Ton, \$50.50

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2 to 3

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS STRAWBERRY FRUITER

100 lbs., \$2.90; Ton, \$56.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3 to 4
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	5 to 6

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, High Grade Super-Phosphate, Sulphate Potash, Steam Bone Meal.

SUCCESS VEGETABLE MANURE

100 lbs., \$2.65; Ton, \$51.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2 to 3

Made from Ground Fish Scrap, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS TOMATO SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.60; Ton, \$50.25

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2 to 3

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, High Grade Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS LETTUCE SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.70; Ton, \$51.50

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2 to 3

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Bone Flour, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS CABBAGE SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.70; Ton, \$51.25

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2 to 3

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS CANE AND CORN

100 lbs., \$2.30; Ton, \$44.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3½ to 4½
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone and Super-Phosphate.

SUCCESS COTTON SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.30; Ton, \$44.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3½ to 4½
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone and Super-Phosphate.

SUCCESS BEAN SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.40; Ton, \$46.50

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3½ to 4½
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	1 to 2

Made from Blood and Bone, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Dissolved Bone, Sulphate and Muriate Potash.

SUCCESS IRISH POTATO SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.70; Ton, \$51.75

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2 to 3

Made from Blood and Bone, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Dissolved Bone, and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS CUCUMBER SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.65; Ton, \$50.75

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	4 to 5
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	2 to 3

Made from Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Blood and Bone, Super-Phosphate, Muriate and Sulphate Potash.

SUCCESS SPECIAL MIXTURE

100 lbs., \$2.40; Ton, \$46.50

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3½ to 4½
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 2
Potash, Actual (K ₂ O)	1 to 2

Made from Acid Phosphate, Blood and Bone, Kainit and Sulphate Potash, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia.

SUCCESS MELO* SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.65; Ton, \$50.50

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	5 to 6
Available Phosphoric Acid	7 to 8
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	1 to 3

Made from Blood and Bone, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Fish, Super-Phosphate.

SUCCESS SWEET POTATO SPECIAL

100 lbs., \$2.30; Ton, \$44.00

	Guaranteed Analysis
Ammonia	3½ to 4
Available Phosphoric Acid	8 to 9
Insoluble Phosphoric Acid	2 to 3

Made from Blood and Bone, Tankage, Nitrate and Sulphate Ammonia, Acid Phosphate.

Manufactured for

KILGORE SEED CO.,

Plant City, Florida

BEAUTIFUL CINNAMON VINE FREE!

BEAUTIFUL CHINESE CINNAMON VINES---Said to be among the most charming and rapid climbers in the world. Entrancingly fragrant, easily grown, hardy, does well in shade or sun, wet or dry.

This magnificent vine is a marvel of beauty. Its rapid growth, abundant, clean foliage and modest, sweet scented flowers give it supremacy over all other climbers.

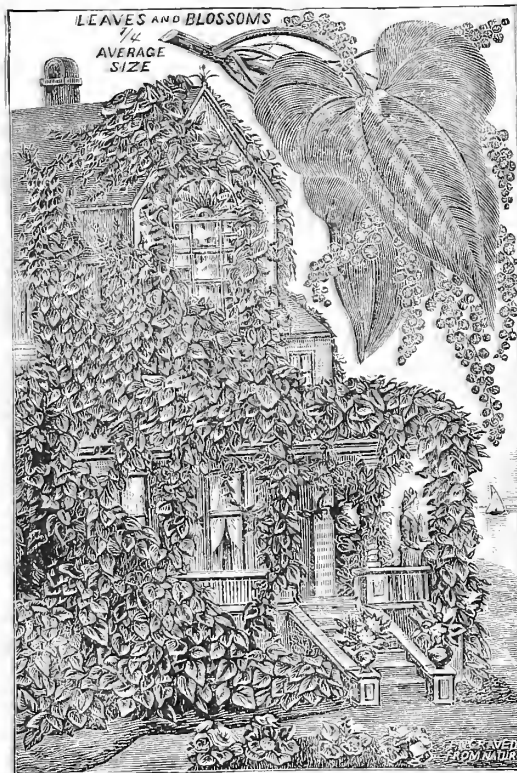
Chinese Cinnamon Vines will grow thirty feet in a season, quickly surrounding your arbor, windows and veranda with a wonderful profusion of lovely vines covered with handsome, glossy heart-shaped leaves and sweet scented flowers, making them perfect bowers of beauty.



FREE

With each fifty-cent purchase of seed in five and ten-cent packages, we will send free one nice Chinese Cinnamon Vine Tuber.

Notice, your fifty-cent purchase must be composed of five and ten-cent packets of seed.



CERTAINLY

Do not fail to ask for this **FREE OFFER**, if entitled to it, we want you to receive it.



Directions for Planting--Plant the Tubers in the Spring, same time you would potatoes, or any time up to June, in good mellow soil and cover two or three inches deep. Will produce vines that will run up a pole or cord 10 to 30 feet first season and grow stronger from year to year. Three or four tubers planted on each side of a door, window or porch, will quickly cover it with a mass of vines making a gorgeous display and while in bloom will perfume the air with a delightful fragrance.

Should you desire to purchase any of these wonderful Cinnamon Vine Tubers, the price will be 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents, 12 for 90 cents.

KILGORE SEED CO.

PLANT CITY

FLORIDA